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# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6276**th meeting

Tuesday, 23 February 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

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| *President:* | Mr. Araud | (France) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Mayr-Harting |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Barbalić |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | Gabon | Mr. Issoze-Ngondet |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Heller |
| | Nigeria | Mr. Onemola |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Shcherbak |
| | Turkey | Mr. Apakan |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. Parham |
| | United States of America | Ms. DiCarlo |

## Agenda

The situation in Timor-Leste

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2010/85)

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10-24861 (E)

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*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation in Timor-Leste**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2010/85)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Timor-Leste requesting that His Excellency Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. I have also received letters from the representatives of Australia, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal and South Africa, in which they request to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Guterres (Timor-Leste) took a seat at the Council table; the representatives of the other aforementioned countries took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): On behalf of the members of the Council, I welcome His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Ms. Ameerah Haq, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

It is so decided.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Pedro Serrano, acting head of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

It is so decided.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2010/85, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

I now give the floor to Ms. Ameerah Haq.

**Ms. Haq**: Thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to introduce the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/85) on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), in my first appearance before the Security Council as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste.

A substantial portion of the report is dedicated to the findings and recommendations of the technical assessment mission, which visited Timor-Leste from 10 to 17 January and worked jointly with me and other members of the UNMIT leadership, as well as the United Nations country team. The assessment mission engaged in extensive consultations with the Timor-Leste authorities and other stakeholders across the political spectrum, including the opposition and civil society.

I am pleased to acknowledge the presence today of the Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, His Excellency José Luis Guterres. I would also like to express my appreciation to President José Ramos-Horta, President of the National Parliament Fernando "Lasama" de Araújo, Prime Minister Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão and the leader of the Frente Revolucionária do Timor-Leste Independente (FRETILIN) opposition, Mari Alkatiri, for their warm reception and agreement to continue regular discussions with me on a weekly basis. I have also received warm welcomes from the Council of Ministers and various segments of Timor-Leste's population, including from civil society and representatives of the church and local communities in the districts of Dili, Lautem, Baucau and Oecusse, which I have visited over the past weeks.

Although I have been Special Representative for only about six weeks, it is evident that remarkable progress has been made since the events of 2006, which led to the establishment of UNMIT. There is a vibrant civic life, with active commercial areas in Dili and other urban centres. Crime rates remain low and have shown a decreasing trend over the past year, with an average of 87 security incidents reported weekly to police during the period from 24 September 2009 to 20 January 2010, down from an average of 118 incidents reported weekly to police in the period from 9 July 2008 to 20 January 2009.

Timor-Leste has reached a new stage, where there is an intensified focus on measures needed to sustain stability, deepen democracy and the rule of law, reduce poverty and strengthen institutions. Timor-Leste, under the stewardship of its national leaders, is now working to consolidate the gains of the past and to ensure a smooth transition to the recovery and development phase. This will require continued efforts on the part of the Timorese, as well as the continued support of the international community. The problems arising from the 2006 crisis were considerable, but the long-term challenges ahead may prove to be even more difficult to address.

It is important to note that many State institutions have demonstrated increasing capacity, which has been bolstered by better security and stability, the assistance of the United Nations and other members of the international community and, most importantly, the commitment of the staff of those institutions. These include, among many others, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the electoral management bodies and the Banking and Payments Authority of Timor-Leste. This demonstrates that, given such commitment and with continued stability and targeted and coordinated international assistance, other institutions can also overcome the fragilities and challenges mentioned in the Secretary-General's report.

Democratic processes are maturing. Needless to say, political parties have their differences, as they do in any multiparty democracy. However, events over the reporting period demonstrate renewed commitment to expressing these views in a manner that does not undermine the process of interactive dialogue, which is essential to proceed with recovery from the 2006 crisis.

Political leaders have shown real willingness to work across party lines to address issues of national importance. For example, on 1 February, after several months of stalemate, Parliament was able to select the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission, who was sworn in on 22 February. This was possible in large part because of the leadership of Prime Minister Gusmão and all political parties represented in Parliament, who demonstrated their willingness to move forward on a priority national issue. Now that the leadership has shown the political commitment necessary to allow the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission to move forward, it is essential to focus on the building of that institution, as well as many others, in order to increase accountability, transparency and good governance.

Another major governance initiative is the possible formation of municipalities, and we await clarification by the Timorese authorities of their plans for municipal elections. While all political leaders with whom I have interacted expect that these elections will be highly contested, it is hoped that they will be conducted in the same peaceful manner as the village (suco) elections.

President Ramos-Horta continued his important efforts to facilitate and encourage mutual engagement among leaders on issues of national importance. He has informed me that his joint meetings with the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of FRETILIN will be held regularly. The efforts of the President also extend down to the community, as he meets regularly with people at the grass-roots level in Dili and the districts. The various initiatives that support his "Dili, City of Peace" campaign are an admirable reflection of his proactive efforts to establish a stable and peaceful democracy. It is also encouraging that recent statements by FRETILIN have committed the party to ensuring peace and stability.

Long-term security and stability depend on the development of a national police force that is professional and impartial and operates with due respect for the rule of law and human rights. The jointly owned process of resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) will require continued concentrated efforts to ensure that it provides the necessary foundation for longer-term institution-building efforts. The need for such a foundation informed the development of the mutually agreed criteria for resumption.

I have just received assessment reports on the districts of Dili and Ermera and the Special Police Unit from the joint technical team consisting of civilian and police representatives from the Government and UNMIT. The team concluded that Dili and the Special Police Unit do not yet meet the criteria for resumption and require further measures to strengthen capacities, while Ermera has met the criteria. As per the usual practice, action plans for Dili and the Special Police Unit will be developed and implemented to prepare them for resumption.

In the meantime, resumption maintains its momentum. All of the districts have been assessed and the PNTL has resumed primary policing responsibilities in four districts and three units, with resumption in two additional districts, Baucau and Ainaro, scheduled for March. With this momentum sustained and with both UNMIT and the Government continuing their concentrated efforts to meet the mutually agreed criteria and to ensure the integrity of the certification process, there is a strong possibility that the resumption process can be completed by the end of 2010. In this regard, I would note that the report of the Secretary-General particularly focuses on the need for the Government to address PNTL logistical challenges.

I am determined to move this resumption process forward, in close cooperation with the Government of Timor-Leste, including in the context of the team that will be planning the downsizing of UNMIT during the period through 2012. Reconfiguring and reorienting the UNMIT police component towards post-resumption challenges will be one of my main priorities. This includes supporting further skills development for the PNTL in critical areas such as the appropriate use of force, community policing and criminal investigations. PNTL accountability mechanisms must also continue to be improved to avoid impunity for acts of misconduct. Appropriate disciplinary and criminal investigations have been initiated in recent incidents of alleged abuse by the PNTL in Dili. Encouragingly, the Timorese leadership and the President of Parliament have expressed concern and specifically asked for reinforced UNMIT support to the PNTL Department of Justice, which is the unit responsible for disciplinary investigations.

As the resumption process progresses and UNMIT police increasingly need to focus on the institutional development of the PNTL, the difficulties springing from the lack of sufficient numbers of specialized police trainers and advisers are likely to become even more acute. In this connection, I appeal to police-contributing countries to consider this carefully and to make every effort to provide police officers with the necessary technical skills and competencies, as well as the training background required for effective skills transfer. This will be a major area of focus for UNMIT but will need to be a collective undertaking for the United Nations and contributors alike. As recommended by the technical assessment mission and stressed by the Secretary-General in the report, where specialized personnel cannot be provided by police-contributing countries or where continuity in functions is particularly important, consideration should be given to seeking additional civilian personnel with required expertise to assist.

Regarding the overall security sector, the clear definition and delineation of roles and responsibilities of the PNTL and the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste (F-FDTL), and the strengthening of civilian oversight and management capacities, are particularly critical outstanding issues. It will thus be important for the package of national security legislation under consideration by Parliament and the related subsidiary legislation to be adopted — as well as the national security policy under preparation — to adequately address these issues.

Perhaps the greatest long-term challenges for Timor-Leste will be socio-economic. I am pleased to note that the Government demonstrated its renewed commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and coherent, transparent, coordinated and truly Timorese-owned planning processes. On 26 January, the National MDG Steering Committee held its first meeting, chaired by the Minister of Finance. The Prime Minister is currently leading preparation of the medium to long-term National Strategic Development Plan. I look forward to early consultation by the Government with relevant stakeholders on the proposed Plan and its finalization, as it will be critically important for there to be alignment between the Plan and national budget allocations, as well as for assistance strategies of international partners to take it into account.

In my visits outside the capital, local community members expressed their desire that development efforts should more effectively reach rural areas. Timorese leaders themselves have expressed similar concerns, and it is essential that the Government redouble its efforts to ensure that development benefits are felt equally in

rural and urban areas. This will entail appropriate budgetary allocations to the social services sectors and the strengthening and decentralization of line ministries. Also, significant efforts by Government and Parliament in such areas as gender-responsive budgeting will require continued and intensified commitment in order to ensure the empowerment and meaningful participation of women in all sectors of society.

I also note that more than 60 per cent of the population is under the age of 25 and that 48 per cent is below the age of 17. This is a potential asset for the future of the country. However, with an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 new entrants in the labour market every year, and with the current unemployment rate of 18.4 per cent among young people nationwide, the lack of employment opportunities is also a serious challenge to sustaining economic growth and human development and, I might caution, will have serious security consequences if not adequately addressed.

The rule of law with due respect for human rights requires commitment to accountability and judicial independence. On 15 February, two additional defendants charged in relation to violence that occurred during the 2006 crisis were found guilty of violence against persons and property and illegal use of firearms, ammunition and explosives. One was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and the other to six years and six months. This is another step forward in judicial processes towards fulfilment of the recommendations of the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry.

In my meetings with Timorese authorities, I continue to reiterate the United Nations position that there can be no amnesty or impunity for serious crimes such as genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Although the President acted within his constitutional prerogatives, I discussed with him concerns that the pardons issued on 25 December 2009 could exacerbate perceptions of impunity. I would also like to reiterate that the four F-FDTL members convicted of manslaughter in the shooting deaths of eight PNTL officers in 2006, one of whom was pardoned and three of whom received sentence reductions, have yet to pay the court-ordered compensation to the victims' widows.

I would like to recall that the report of the Secretary-General and the technical assessment mission highlighted the broad desire of the Timorese leaders and other national stakeholders across the board for a continued UNMIT presence, concentrating on the four mandated priority areas, through the crucial period up to 2012. Keeping in mind the priorities identified by the assessment mission for the 2010-2012 period in each of UNMIT's mandated priority areas, adjustments and refinements to the United Nations approach will inevitably need to be made in order to take into account changing and evolving conditions on the ground.

In the coming days and weeks, I will work closely with the Government and other relevant national stakeholders, the United Nations country team and international partners to develop proposals for the reconfiguration of the mission through 2012, subject, of course, to the Security Council's agreement that such a presence is necessary. This will include a gradual drawdown of UNMIT police, which, as the report notes, should be approached cautiously and be subject to an assessment in late 2010.

Before I conclude, let me thank the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Finn Reske-Nielsen and Takahisa Kawakami, as well as all the staff of UNMIT and the United Nations country team who have been so steadfast in their support of efforts to assist Timor-Leste. Most importantly, let me also express my admiration for the determination and will of the Timorese people who continue to strive for a peaceful and better future for their country. I look forward to receiving the guidance of the Security Council and hope that it will renew its commitment to the people of Timor-Leste.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Ms. Haq for her briefing.

I now give the floor to Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

**Mr. Guterres** (Timor-Leste): I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity to address this Security Council meeting on Timor-Leste. For more than decade, the Security Council created various missions, from the United Nations Mission in East Timor in 1999 to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) today. The Council gave each United Nations mission a different focus, a different composition and different objectives according to the realities of the time.

The report of Secretary-General (S/2010/85) before us confirms that stability and a peaceful political environment in Timor-Leste are realities. This is a demonstration that the Council's decisions have been right. In spite of the 2006 crises, in general we can say that the United Nations intervention in Timor-Leste has been very successful.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you, Mr. President, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community at large for the continuing commitment to the success of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Timor-Leste in 2007 and had the compassion to visit the refugee camps in Dili. Today, those camps are closed and the internally displaced persons have returned to their homes and families. By working together with the United Nations and the international community, we were able to solve one of the most difficult and most complex problems in our county. We should like to take this opportunity also to thank the Secretary-General for his leadership, and his Special Representatives and Deputy Special Representatives for their contributions to the success we have achieved.

As a nation and people, we have been blessed by the kindness of the international community. As citizens of the world, we value the spirit of humanitarian solidarity. For that reason, the Government of Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão has on various occasions extended its financial support to the peoples of the region that have suffered natural disasters. After the earthquake disaster in Haiti, the Council of Ministers decided to provide to the people and Government of that country financial aid of $500,000. We could not remain silent in the face of the suffering of such magnitude of fellow human beings wherever they are.

Despite the current world economic and financial crises, our economic growth in terms of non-oil gross domestic product (GDP) was 12.8 per cent in 2008 and, by our preliminary estimate, around 12 per cent in 2009. In the meantime, annual average inflation is less than 2 per cent.

The agriculture sector substantially increased its productivity by introducing high-yield and hybrid crop varieties and by improving irrigation systems. The Ministry of Finance improved the system of public finance management and budget execution, while at the same time remaining steadfast on the path of fiscal prudence and discipline. We are committed to maintaining growth in non-oil GDP for years to come and to investing in rural areas, human resources and basic infrastructures in order to reduce poverty and unemployment.

Reducing unemployment is not an easy task; we need foreign, national and public investment. To minimize the high level of unemployment, we have made an agreement with the Republic of Korea to export our labour force. Hundreds of Timorese are already working in that country, and we hope that other countries may follow the example of Korea.

Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão is finalizing the strategic plan for Timor-Leste. The plan will play a major role in the development of our country and in better preparing our people and nation to face the challenges of the present and the future. The budget for 2010 is approximately $637 million. The national priorities for this year are roads, water supply, food security, human resources training, access to justice, social services and administrative decentralization, good governance and public security.

The Government of Timor-Leste aims to make the management of public finances among the most accountable and the most transparent in the world. We will try. A few days ago, executives from a Canadian management software company, Free Balance, visited Timor-Leste; they are providing accounting services to many countries. An agreement was reached by which they will provide software solutions for public financial and human resources management. These new solutions will produce at least two portals for the public via a web-based interface. One is called a transparency portal, where the public can access real-time information on how State funds are being executed, including such details as amounts allocated, the timing and location of projects, and under which programme the project is being implemented. The other is a procurement portal that gives access to information on the procurement plans of the Government, providing the business community with equitable participation and adequate preparation time to complete applications and submit them to the process. Once the procurement process starts, it can be monitored and provide information to the public on how the procurement process was implemented, which procurement method was utilized, the process of evaluation, the names of companies and bidders, and the allocation to the successful bidder.

The citizens and organizations of my country will be able to follow closely the budget execution and the procurement process in real time. We are working towards compliance with 18 requirements under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Our aim is to protect and prudently manage the petroleum sector to benefit the people of Timor-Leste and to ensure that those resources and revenues are properly accounted for and that global standards for good governance, transparency and accountability are met and implemented. Petroleum funds will continue to be managed pursuant to current laws, and any changes will be debated in our national Parliament.

As a recipient country of aid, we have volunteered, together with six other fragile States, to become pilot countries to be monitored with respect to the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. The High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Accra in 2008 endorsed an Agenda for Action to reform the delivery of aid and improve the effectiveness of development assistance. The Accra accords were based on the principles of 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

On 26 February, a global report will be launched in Washington, D.C., where the Minister of Finance of Timor-Leste, Emilia Pires, will be one of the panellists. On 8 April, we will host in Dili the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-Building, to be co-chaired by the United Kingdom and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We hope that by sharing experiences and best practices among post-conflict countries, we may all be better prepared to navigate towards the future with more confidence.

The Council of Coordination for the justice sector, composed of the courts, general prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice, met on 12 February and agreed on the Justice Sector Strategic Plan. The recommendations of the independent comprehensive needs assessment were incorporated into the Strategic Plan. Major areas include institutional development, infrastructure and information technology reform, legal framework, human resources development, access to justice, and important measures to strength the rule of law such as the implementation of the Audit Court, improvement of the capacity for criminal investigation, creation of the forensic services, and implementation of a case management system in all core justice institutions.

On 19 February, a bilingual version of the Penal Code was published in Portuguese and Tetum. Domestic violence became a public crime. A draft law on the protection of women and children subjected to domestic violence was submitted to the National Parliament and is now under consideration. A land law, that will also protect the property of women, is under discussion.

The National Commission for the Rights of the Child has now been fully implemented. It will have a positive impact as an oversight and consultative body to the Government in matters related to the protection and dissemination of the rights of children. A traditional or customary justice law is currently been drafted. It will regulate cases that can be solved by customary justice and also protect human rights, especially those of women and children.

The Government has done everything possible to create better conditions for the justice sector. This year, a new training course for future judges, prosecutors and public defenders will begin with the help of Portugal. The justice sector is in its infancy. Many achievements have been made, but many challenges remain on the road ahead. Justice and reconciliation are part of our system of values. We are strongly against impunity, and we believe in the rule of law and human rights. The Government welcomes the support of UNMIT and the international community in general for the justice sector.

Yesterday, the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission was sworn in at our National Parliament. The ceremony represented a milestone in the fight against corruption and nepotism. Mr. Adérito de Jesus has all the professional and personal qualities to be chosen by an absolute majority of the members of Parliament to lead that crucial struggle. He will have all the support that he needs from the Government. The people of Timor-Leste expect a lot of him, and I wish him great success.

The stability and peaceful political environment in Timor-Leste are the result of the collective effort of Timor-Leste, the United Nations and the international community. Many citizens of Member countries have served in Timor-Leste. Today, there are still many civilian and police officers from within the United Nations system. There are others from neighbouring countries, such as New Zealanders and Australians, who have contributed to peace, came to Timor-Leste at

the invitation of our country and continue to serve in the International Stabilisation Force. We hope that, by 2012, they will return to their families after a successful mission.

Relations with the countries in our region are excellent. Today, Timor-Leste is an observer member of the Pacific Islands Forum, and there is a strong desire in our country that, in a few years from now, Timor-Leste will become a full member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. We have worked with Indonesia with courage and forward thinking on common issues of the past, such as human rights violations, through the Commission of Truth and Friendship. As a democratic country that is pro-human rights, we have promised ourselves and our people that we will not condone impunity or human rights violations in our own country.

Finally, we concur with the assessment made in the report that there is a consensus in Timor-Leste that UNMIT should remain in Timor-Leste up to 2012. We thank all present for their support.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I shall now give the floor to the members of the Security Council, advising them to be concise, which will enable us to hold our discussion quickly.

**Mr. Takasu** (Japan): I would like to congratulate Ms. Ameerah Haq on her first briefing to the Council in her new capacity as Special Representative. I would also like to extend a warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, and to thank him for his statement.

We are very pleased with the positive developments in Timor-Leste over the course of the past year. The security situation has remained generally calm and the success of the suco elections demonstrated the growing trust of the people in democratic governance. Progress has also been made in the area of capacity-building.

The issue of internally displaced persons is one of those remaining since the 2006 crisis and is being dealt with, and we are hopeful of an early satisfactory solution of that pending issue. We applaud the efforts of the Government and the people of Timor-Leste. We are also grateful for the indispensable role that the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and the countries concerned have played in support of Timor-Leste's efforts to achieve such progress.

Yet, we should remind ourselves that even a calm situation may contain a hint of fragility. It is essential to continue to ensure security, for instance, so as to conduct municipal elections in a free, fair and safe manner later this year. In that regard, a key task of UNMIT is to support the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) in steadily resuming the policing responsibility. We welcome PNTL assumption of responsibility in four districts and three units last year. We hope that steady progress will continue to be made throughout this year.

However, we should not rush the process by setting a rigid timeline before the National Police acquire the necessary capacity. The transfer of policing responsibility should be based on an assessment of the capacity of the local police and objective criteria. Therefore, we support the Secretary-General's prudent approach to reconfiguring the UNMIT police component. The downsizing of the police should take place on a district-by-district basis and on the basis of an assessment of the capacity in each district.

The focus of the United Nations police is naturally shifting to its role in training and mentoring the PNTL, which is expected to carry the primary responsibility for public security. Here, I would like to stress the importance for the Government to lay out clearly the future vision and orientation of the PNTL — what kind of national police it would like to develop, for instance, with emphasis on community policing.

Timor-Leste is at a critical juncture in its efforts to consolidate its achievements and to pave the way for self-sufficiency and sustainable development. As I have stressed on many occasions, the security and durable stability of any country, including Timor-Leste, can be achieved only with the corresponding socio-economic development. As UNMIT carries out its mandate, integrated peacebuilding efforts should be accelerated.

In that regard, I applaud Prime Minister Gusmão's leadership in preparing a National Strategic Development Plan to advance socio-economic development, given the lack of economic opportunities for the young population. I believe that vocational training and job creation should be given the highest priority in the Timorese Development Strategy.

I also stress the importance of rural development, agriculture and infrastructure, such as roads and water resources, in the 2010 national priorities. All resources — domestic and external, bilateral and multilateral, public and private — should be mobilized to support those priority activities.

The presence of UNMIT is an essential stabilizing factor for Timor-Leste. The various contributions of the members of UNMIT are greatly appreciated. We therefore support the extension of UNMIT's mandate for another 12 months, as recommended by the Secretary-General. We believe that the Security Council should begin discussing in due time the future role of the United Nations in the country. As a lead country in Timor-Leste, we suggest organizing a Security Council mission some time this year to make the review process meaningful in defining the future role of the United Nations as the critical year of 2012 approaches.

I would like to conclude by reiterating Japan's continued commitment to standing by the Timorese people in their nation-building effort.

**Mr. Issoze-Ngondet** (Gabon) (*spoke in French*): I, too, would like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, Ms. Ameerah Haq, for her exhaustive presentation of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/85), which has helped us to better grasp the political and security situation prevailing in the young State of Timor-Leste. I also welcome the presence here of His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, and of course I thank him for his statement, which confirmed, if that were necessary, that the process of consolidation is being carried out successfully.

Recent developments in the situation in Timor-Leste, as we have just heard, bring to mind some observations on the political process, the state of security and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

At the political level, Gabon welcomes the effective contribution of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, particularly with respect to the restoration of the rule of law, the reaffirmation of political consensus, and Timorese ownership of the organization and conduct of the various elections. Gabon calls on the international community to help to consolidate all of those efforts and encourages the Government to persevere in maintaining political stability.

With respect to security, Gabon welcomes the results that have been achieved and welcomes the important role played by UNMIT in the ensuring the stability of Timor-Leste, in close cooperation with the international security forces and the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste. In that regard, Gabon supports UNMIT's initiative to strengthen the capacities of the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste to better provide security for property and people once UNMIT and the international forces have withdrawn.

With respect to UNMIT's technical assessment mission, Gabon welcomes its positive conclusions, particularly its satisfaction with respect to the objectives assigned to UNMIT in the four mandated priority areas: review and reform of the security sector; strengthening of the rule of law; promotion of a culture of democratic governance and dialogue; and economic and social development. However, Gabon believes that the achievements that we have seen thus far in the area of security and development must be strongly supported by the international community so that they can be maintained.

We support the renewal of UNMIT's mandate for 12 months, as recommended by the Secretary-General.

**Mr. Mayr-Harting** (Austria): At the outset, I would like to join my colleagues in welcoming Deputy Prime Minister Guterres and thanking him for his contribution to today's debate. I would also like to congratulate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, on her appointment and thank her for her update on the situation in Timor-Leste.

Let me also say that Austria fully aligns itself with the statement to be delivered by the acting head of the European Union (EU) delegation, on behalf of the EU, later in this debate.

Austria welcomes the Secretary-General's latest report (S/2010/85) on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), which incorporates the findings and recommendations of the technical assessment mission that visited Timor-Leste last month. The report of the mission is a very useful tool for reviewing progress made on the medium-term strategy and on meeting the benchmarks for UNMIT's mandated priority areas. We also appreciate the

comprehensive and inclusive approach taken in the preparation and implementation of the mission.

The Secretary-General's report reflects the positive development that Timor-Leste has been able to make, and we wish to commend the Government and the people of Timor-Leste on their achievements. We welcome the successful resumption of primary policing responsibilities in a number of districts and units, and are looking forward to the continuation of this process. It is our understanding that the transfer of policing responsibilities must be in line with the agreed criteria and will require the completion of the certification process. Continued monitoring from a human rights and gender perspective, as well as effective accountability mechanisms for the security forces, will be important. We support adjustments in the number of UNMIT police personnel, as suggested by the Secretary-General for 2010, and agree that further drawdowns would require an additional assessment.

Important progress has also been made concerning the situation of internally displaced persons. We now need to make returns and reintegration sustainable. In this context, we welcome the use of the Peacebuilding Fund emergency window to finance infrastructure projects and monitoring mechanisms.

Timor-Leste continues to face important challenges in reducing poverty and creating employment opportunities, in particular for its youth population. There is an increasing need to move from conflict prevention to a comprehensive development agenda, as the representatives of the Timorese Government have also repeatedly pointed out. The current preparation of a national development strategy will allow for more effective international support and increased national ownership in this area, which should focus, in particular, on assisting the country's youth.

We welcome some progress made in strengthening the rule of law, including in holding accountable those responsible for criminal acts and human rights violations during the 2006 crisis, as well as continued investigations by the UNMIT Serious Crimes Investigations Team into serious violations committed in 1999. We remain convinced that delays in delivering justice can adversely affect public confidence in the judiciary and, more broadly, in the Government. We wish to reiterate our support for Timor-Leste's endeavours to build strong institutions that can fight impunity for grave violations of human rights. UNMIT will also need to continue to play an active role on this issue.

The Government's response to the independent needs assessment report on the justice sector is very encouraging. We hope that the recommendations of the report will be taken into account in the ongoing development of the Justice Sector Strategic Plan. In this context, it is obviously also important to address the specific rights and needs of women. We are concerned about the difficulties encountered by victims of sexual and gender-based violence in obtaining justice. The provision of training to police and justice personnel will be an important measure to address these important challenges. We also believe that the number of women officers, both in the national and the UNMIT police, should be increased.

Security sector reform remains one of the major challenges for long-term peace and stability. We welcome the Government's efforts to develop a national security policy, as well as progress made in establishing civilian oversight of the security sector. Further clarification of the respective roles and tasks of the police and the defence forces is obviously important. The "Force 2020" strategic plan constitutes an important step in this regard. We commend the defence forces on their intention to consider the development of capacities for disaster relief and for participation in United Nations peacekeeping. As I said at the last briefing on this subject, Austria is exploring ways to assist Timor-Leste in its capacity-building efforts in these areas.

In conclusion, we believe that there should be a positive response to the overwhelming desire of Timorese society for continued United Nations support until 2012. Austria therefore supports the extension of UNMIT's mandate for a further period of 12 months and the continuation of a strong good offices role for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Capacity-building should be at the centre of international efforts to further increase national ownership and ensure the long-term stability and prosperity of the Timorese nation.

**Mr. Shcherbak** (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): Like many of our colleagues, we thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, for presenting the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/85) on the work of the United

Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and for her informative briefing on developments in the country. We congratulate Ms. Haq on her recent appointment as head of UNMIT and wish her success and productivity in her work in this post.

We would also like to thank Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, for his thorough remarks. We welcome the report's comments on the strengthening of stability in Timor-Leste. That country has managed to overcome the consequences of the crisis of 2006 and achieve promising improvements in the political situation and in the area of security. The tented camps have been closed and internally displaced persons are returning to a normal life, although some problems in this area still remain and require a prompt response.

In October 2009, in a peaceful and calm atmosphere, local elections were held for village — suco — officials, confirming the national electoral system's growing capacity. All political parties are interested in strengthening national unity and endeavouring to resolve their differences through democratic means. We understand, however, that the progress achieved remains fragile. The institutions of authority in this young State are not yet consolidated, and national security organs still need support. Dili is encountering serious socio-economic problems; the unemployment and poverty levels remain, unfortunately, very high. In such conditions, strengthening the national security forces is of critical importance in establishing stability, and is an important indicator of the State's self-sufficiency.

We are intently following the pace of the handover of responsibility for the maintenance of law and order from UNMIT to the Timorese police, which has already been done in a few districts. We also welcome the approach of the Timorese Government to the process of handing over responsibility for the maintenance of law and order to the national police as early as the end of this year. This requires that both Dili and UNMIT continue to step up their efforts to strengthen police capacity, training and logistical and technical support. It is important that the timeline for the handover be arrived at using criteria developed jointly with the country's leadership: this means basing it on the preparedness of police units, not on artificial deadlines.

We were interested to study the proposals of the Secretariat's technical assessment mission regarding the possible future reconfiguration of UNMIT. Bearing in mind the fragility of the progress achieved, we support the Secretary-General's recommendation on extending the current mission mandate for 12 months, with a subsequent gradual drawdown by mid-2011 of the number of police by 328 officers. We also support the Secretary-General's plan for beginning the drawdown of mission personnel before 2012. We await further recommendations on the reconfiguration of the United Nations presence, taking into consideration the position of Dili and developments in the country.

In conclusion, we would like to express to the head of UNMIT, Ameerah Haq, and to all the mission staff, our appreciation for their professionalism and selfless efforts. Russian police officers are serving in the police component of UNMIT, and Russia will continue to support their noble mission.

**Mr. Parham** (United Kingdom): I too would like to begin by welcoming the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Ameerah Haq, to her first meeting with the Security Council in that capacity, to thank her for her briefing today and also to reiterate our continuing support for the efforts of the United Nations in assisting the people of Timor-Leste. I would also like to welcome His Excellency Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, to the Council today, and to thank him for his update, which illustrated the determination and will of Mr. Guterres himself, his Government and the people of Timor-Leste to build an increasingly stable, prosperous and well governed nation, playing its full role in the region and more widely.

I fully align myself with the statement that will be made later in the debate on behalf of the European Union by the acting head of the European Union delegation.

We are encouraged by the continuing stable security situation in Timor-Leste, which has seen no return to the large-scale unrest experienced in February 2008. Timor-Leste continues to make much progress, as demonstrated in the successful suco elections held in October last year, and the effective resumption of policing responsibilities in four districts by the national police, the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). We look forward to the handover of additional districts to the PNTL by the end of March. It is important that

this momentum be maintained throughout 2010 and 2011. The fact that there has been no increase in crime or disorder following the transfer of responsibility is very welcome. We fully support the efforts of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) to help strengthen national policing capacity, and we hope that the mission, with the help of the international community, as Ameerah Haq said in her briefing, can focus its efforts more and more precisely on providing the relevant training and advice.

But we do not underestimate the challenged that remain, which Ameerah Haq has outlined. We would echo the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/85) on the need for clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the national police and the military. The ongoing uncertainty in this relationship could be destabilizing. We welcome efforts by the Timorese authorities to address this through enhanced legislation.

As underlined in the Secretary-General's report, the four medium-term benchmarks — security and stability; rule of law, justice and human rights; democratic governance and dialogue; and socio-economic reform — remain critical to addressing the overall challenges in Timor-Leste. In particular, we continue to stress the importance of tackling impunity, on which we welcome the remarks made just now by the Deputy Prime Minister. It will be vital to continue efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. We believe that UNMIT's Serious Crimes Investigation Team has an important role to play in this by concluding its outstanding investigations. We fully support its efforts to pursue this valuable work rigorously.

With regard to addressing corruption, the recent appointment of Adérito de Jesus Soares as Timor-Leste's first Anti-Corruption Commissioner is a significant step in improving transparency and public accountability in Timor-Leste. We hope the authorities will build on that appointment by taking further practical, concrete steps to tackle corruption.

We support the proposed extension of UNMIT's mandate for a further 12 months, but it remains our aim to see Timor-Leste rely less and less on international support. The plan for a measured drawdown of UNMIT's police component is a step in the right direction. An early indication from UNMIT on its longer-term drawdown strategy will be crucial, and we look forward to this in due course. While there is general agreement that UNMIT will remain until 2012, preparing the future after 2012 will be key. We encourage early consideration of what might follow UNMIT, and of the shift to an increasingly civilian-focused United Nations peacebuilding presence.

**Mr. Salam** (Lebanon) (*spoke in Arabic*): I would like at the outset to thank the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report (S/2010/85), which provides a very objective and precise overview of the situation in Timor-Leste. I would also like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, for her briefing and for her efforts as head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) to establish security and stability in that country and to help its people attain their legitimate national aspirations. We also welcome to the Security Council His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

Lebanon appreciates the unanimity between UNMIT and the various political and civil society sectors in Timor-Leste, and welcomes the conclusions of the technical assessment team on the security situation, the rule of law, human rights, justice, the implementation of democracy in the country, and the economic and social situation. We also welcome the improving political and security situation in Timor-Leste, despite its continuing fragility, as reflected in the report. We support the municipal elections to be held this year in an atmosphere of political consensus, security and stability. These elections are an important indicator of Timor-Leste's progress in its transformation into a democratic country based on the rule of law.

In my country's opinion, accountability and combating impunity are fundamental. In this regard, we cannot help but stress the confirmation in the Secretary-General's report of the need to complete investigations and the collection of evidence aimed at prosecuting the perpetrators of serious past crimes. We view with serious concern the increasing poverty in many sectors of the population in Timor-Leste, particularly the sharp rise in youth unemployment. We believe it is a social time bomb that could lead to serious security consequences, particularly as many youth in armed gangs were responsible for the violent events of the 2006 crisis. Hence, the importance for the Government to work towards economic and social

development in the country, especially through new opportunities for employment and a more just distribution of national wealth.

Finally, we would stress that the international community must continue to help Timor-Leste to build and strengthen its institutions, particularly judicial and security institutions. We support the recommendation of the Secretary-General in the report on the extension of UNMIT's mandate for a further 12 months, as it stands, so that it may complete its mandated mission.

**Mr. Rugunda** (Uganda): We join previous speakers in welcoming the Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, José Guterres, and we thank him for his statement. We welcome and congratulate Ms. Haq on her appointment as the Secretary-General's Special Representative to Timor-Leste and Head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), and we thank her for her insightful briefing. We thank her predecessor, Mr. Atul Khare, for his commendable work.

We are encouraged that Timor-Leste continues to make progress, despite the structural, economic and administrative challenges. We commend the Timor-Leste authorities for continuing to work with all interested parties to address political issues through dialogue, which has contributed to stability in the country. The strengthening of Timor-Leste's institutions, such as Government ministries and democratic institutions, is a welcome development. We also welcome the Government's commitment to strengthen rule of law and justice institutions through appropriate legislation.

The efforts of the Government still require support from the international community, particularly from the United Nations, especially in the area of institution-building. Long-term support and commitment is essential for strengthening key institutions of governance and economic recovery. We therefore welcome the increase in the leadership and ownership of the development process by Timorese authorities and people.

As institution-building continues, the importance of clarifying and delineating the roles and responsibilities of the different institutions, such as the national police and the defence forces, will need to be addressed. In that regard the Government's commitment to address the matter through the development of a national security policy is commendable. We also welcome efforts to address the concern of civilian oversight in the security sector, such as the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee for that purpose.

We welcome the progress made in the registration and certification of national police officers, whose authorized strength has now almost been reached. That is not only good for the development of the rule of law in the country, but is also a significant step in the facilitation of the quicker resumption of policing responsibilities from UNMIT police. We are concerned, however, by the lack of UNMIT technical police expertise needed at this point to support the Timorese police. We call on UNMIT to address that matter as a priority.

Despite that problem, as well as the insufficient administrative and logistical capacity within the national police in Timor-Leste, we are encouraged that crime rates did not increase in districts where the national police resumed policing responsibilities. We note the Government's view on the need to expedite and conclude the process of resumption of policing responsibilities by the national police by the end of 2010, and we note UNMIT's readiness to ensure that that is achieved.

The resettlement of internally displaced persons is critical in dealing with a potential recipe for instability. We therefore welcome the resettlement of all internally displaced persons and the closure of all camps. We commend the Government for starting the implementation of phase II of the National Recovery Strategy, aimed at providing assistance to resettled families. While that is a good start, its long-term sustainability will be realized only if the Government makes complementary efforts to address other socio-economic challenges. Issues such as rural development, education and youth unemployment require the urgent attention of the Government and its development partners. I am glad that the Deputy Prime Minister emphasized that point in his briefing.

In that regard, the prompt implementation of UNMIT's medium-term strategy and related benchmarks will be crucial in facilitating progress. To that end we support the Secretary-General's recommendation on the extension of UNMIT's mandate for a further 12 months.

Finally, we thank the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the UNMIT staff and the United

Nations country team for working hard to support the efforts of the Government and the people of Timor-Leste to stabilize and develop their country.

**Mr. Heller** (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): We too wish to thank the Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, Mr. José Luis Guterres, for his presence and for his statement to the Council on the situation in his country. My delegation is also grateful for the briefing by the Special Representative for Timor-Leste, Ms. Ameerah Haq. We want to welcome her warmly to her new responsibilities in leading the United Nations efforts in Timor-Leste. We also want to use this opportunity to acknowledge the work carried out by Mr. Atul Khare for stability and development to that country.

We were pleased to observe that, as the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/85) says, Timor-Leste continues to enjoy an atmosphere of security and stability. That generates optimism and good prospects for tackling the challenges that are still to be resolved in the medium and long term. We welcome the work done by the technical assessment mission led by Mr. Ian Martin to consider the role that the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) must play on the basis of progress achieved in its mandate. We agree with his conclusion on maintaining UNMIT in the country until 2012. We hope that, for that date, progress in peacebuilding and in strengthening the institutions will allow the Security Council to analyse the eventual termination of the Mission's work.

We commend the achievements of Timor-Leste's authorities in strengthening electoral institutions. We also commend the holding of elections, in an overall peaceful atmosphere, and the maintenance of political stability in the country. We trust that those efforts will continue in the run-up to the presidential and parliamentary elections to be held in 2012.

One of the basic challenges in terms of security is the current process of transferring command to the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), which will fully resume the policing work that to date has been done by UNMIT's police division. We believe that the authorities' cooperation with the Mission should continue and should be intensified so that the national police can continue to benefit from its guidance and efforts to promote institutional development and the necessary capacity-building, with a view to allowing the PNTL to once again fully take up policing functions in all districts and units by the end of 2012.

A national police that has sufficient operational capacity and behaves professionally and impartially will be the foundation for daily stability throughout the country. It is equally important that there be a clear definition and delimitation of responsibilities between the national police and the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste, with a view to strengthening the effectiveness and professionalism of both bodies.

Moreover, we commend and support all efforts made by the country's Government, with the support of the Mission, in the areas of creating jobs, combating urban and rural poverty and improving access to basic social services, which is certainly a basic component in maintaining the country's stability and the security of its population.

With regard to justice and accountability, we believe that one of the essential elements in promoting national reconciliation and lasting peace is to address outstanding cases related to the crimes committed during the 1999 and 2006 crises, in line with resolutions 1704 (2006), 1745 (2007) and 1802 (2008). My delegation agrees with the report of the Secretary-General. We reiterate that, in line with the position of the United Nations, there should be no amnesty or impunity when it comes to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. In that connection, we were pleased to note that the Parliament is to take up a draft law to set up a successor body to the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation and the Commission for Truth and Friendship. That will contribute to improving the people's trust in their institutions.

Lastly, with regard to protecting human rights, we welcome the fact that the Government of Timor-Leste has identified domestic violence as a crime. We hope that this measure will have a positive impact on women's participation in the political, economic and social spheres. That simple but meaningful step reflects the vision of the Timorese authorities and their commitment to a future of gradual and sustainable development.

**Ms. DiCarlo** (United States of America): I, too, would like to welcome Special Representative of the Secretary-General Haq to the Council and to thank her for her briefing. The United States congratulates her on assuming that position and looks forward to working

with her. I would also like to extend a warm welcome to His Excellency José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and to thank him very much for his remarks.

We applaud the Government and the people of Timor-Leste for the progress they have made and for their deep commitment to establishing a strong and sustainable democracy. We are encouraged by that progress, but, as the Secretary-General's report makes clear (S/2010/85), Government institutions remain fragile. The briefings we have heard this morning provide us with valuable insight into the situation on the ground. The technical assessment mission organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has provided us with helpful recommendations on the way forward.

This morning, I would like to address the four priority areas outlined in the Secretary-General's report. First, let me say a few words on security and stability.

The successful local elections on 9 October were a positive sign that the security situation remains stable. The upcoming municipal and national elections will be a further test of the Government's political stability and of the capacity of the Timorese national police. The continued transfer of primary policing responsibilities from the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) to the national police is another positive development. In that regard, we commend the efforts of Timor-Leste, UNMIT and dedicated bilateral donors, particularly Australia and New Zealand. We support the Government's desire to accelerate the timeline for the transfer of the remaining policing districts, but we note the importance of adequate training and sufficient capacity before transfers take place. We also reiterate the need to remain diligent in delineating responsibility between the police and the military.

The United States supports the Secretary-General's recommendations to gradually decrease international police personnel and to continue high-quality specialized training of the national police, including through the addition of civilian experts. We are pleased to continue to facilitate that strengthening of Timor-Leste's security sector through our multi-stakeholder national security workshops hosted by the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu.

On the matters of the rule of law, justice and human rights, we commend the Government of Timor-Leste for its achievements in strengthening the judiciary and in passing key legislation to support the rule of law, including the adoption of the criminal code. We are, however, concerned about the need to address impunity. In that regard, we welcome very much the comments of the Deputy Prime Minister this morning. Those individuals who committed offences during the 2006 crisis should be held accountable in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Commission of Inquiry. We also encourage Timor-Leste to support the recommendations of the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation.

With regard to democratic governance, Timor-Leste has made advances in establishing the Civil Service Commission and more effective parliamentary oversight of Government activities. Timorese officials have now turned their attention to combating corruption. The United States is considering ways that our Millennium Challenge Corporation might assist Timorese efforts in that area.

Finally, the United States recognizes the clear link between security and development. In that context, we remain concerned about the most vulnerable in Timor-Leste: the poor and the displaced. We support Timor-Leste's continued efforts to address malnutrition, increase employment and improve access to education and child protection, especially in rural areas. For our part, the United States continues to provide technical support through $24 million in annual assistance programming. Timor-Leste has deemed one of our rural development projects — the Greenhouse Project — as a best practice. We appreciate that the Government is now making its own investment to replicate the model throughout the country.

The people of Timor-Leste have made great strides towards achieving peace and stability. But they need and deserve the continued support of the United Nations and international partners. For that reason, the United States supports the extension of UNMIT's mandate as proposed by the Secretary-General.

**Mr. Apakan** (Turkey): At the outset, I would like to welcome His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, and to thank him for his remarks. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his report (S/2010/85) and to

thank his Special Representative, Ms. Ameerah Haq, for her comprehensive briefing to the Council in her new capacity. We support her efforts and we support the key coordinating role of the United Nations in Timor-Leste.

Like others, I would like to praise the Timorese people, Government and political parties, as the security situation remains relatively calm and stable. This considerable stabilization has enabled the Timorese to address key issues such as the further strengthening of State institutions and democratic governance and the adoption of important measures to fight corruption. In this context, the creation of the Anti-Corruption Commission and the recent appointment of its first Commissioner are all welcome developments in the right direction. We also welcome the successful holding of the village elections of 9 October 2009 without major incident, proving that the Timorese people are committed to democracy and that the political parties are demonstrating respect for democratic principles and processes.

We are glad to see that all of the camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) have finally been closed. We are confident that the Timorese authorities, with the help of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), will also meet the requirements for the reintegration of IDPs into society. In the same vein, we hope that UNMIT's process of handing over policing responsibilities to the Timorese national police, the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), will continue to be as smooth as it has been until now. In this respect, we are pleased to note that the resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the PNTL has not led to an increase in criminal activity. We take careful note of the wish of the Timorese authorities to see the process of handing over policing responsibilities finalized by the end of this year in all districts and all units. That is an understandable and legitimate request from a democratic and sovereign Government.

However, we also think that things should not be rushed and thus continue to support the Secretary-General's gradual approach in this matter. We welcome further progress achieved in the registration, screening and certification programme for the PNTL in accordance with the Policing Arrangement. It seems also that quite a few logistical requirements must be fulfilled in order to complete the handover process. In this regard, the findings of the technical assessment mission at the beginning of this year will surely guide future efforts and further progress to enhance security sector reform, internal security and national defence. Improvement of the justice sector and its institutions remains equally important.

Despite these considerable achievements, the main issues that contributed to the 2006 crisis, as mentioned in the Secretary-General's report — such as poverty, unemployment, lack of an effective land and property regime and a weak judicial system — continue to pose important challenges and need to be fully addressed in order to anchor stability in Timor-Leste. That is a must for the sustainable development of the country. In particular, the high rate of unemployment among youth is not only worrisome for the economic development of the country, but also stands as a possible risk to the security situation of Timor-Leste. Moreover, gender-based violence should also be addressed comprehensively. In that regard, the training of the PNTL to resolve community issues is of utmost importance.

Given the progress achieved so far, we are confident that Timor-Leste will eventually overcome all these challenges. However, that requires continued national dialogue and unity. Therefore, we join the Secretary-General in encouraging the Government and the opposition to continue broad consultation efforts. We also believe that Timor-Leste requires the continued support of the international community in its quest for peace, stability and prosperity. We thus accept the Secretary-General's recommendation, based on the findings of the technical assessment mission, that UNMIT's present strength and composition should be maintained. In this regard, we fully support the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend UNMIT's mandate for a further period of 12 months, with the same composition and a gradual decrease of the police component by mid-2011.

Let me conclude by wishing continued success to the Timorese people and Government.

**Mrs. Viotti** (Brazil): I would like to extend a warm welcome to Deputy Prime Minister José Luís Guterres and thank him for his statement. Through him, I wish to congratulate the Timorese Government and people on the progress achieved in many different areas in the past year, including in the economic, social, political and security domains.

I also welcome the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, and wish her success in her new functions. I thank the members of the technical assessment mission to Timor-Leste, in particular its chief, Mr. Ian Martin, for their diligent work and valuable recommendations.

The Brazilian Government has done its best to cooperate with the Timorese people, the people of a fellow Portuguese-speaking country, and did so even before the formal creation of the country. A common language, however, is not the only connection between our two countries. Even though we are geographically distant, similarities in history and culture bring us together as partners and friends. Currently, we have ongoing cooperation projects with Timor-Leste in fields such as food security, education, health and security. We also cooperate on the strengthening of the judiciary and on legal and diplomatic training.

We are pleased at the positive developments in Timor-Leste. The successful elections held last October for chiefs and councils are a sign of growing democratic maturity. The establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission in parliament and the appointment of its first Commissioner are also significant. The closure of all camps for internally displaced persons is an important development. The challenge ahead is to continue to implement measures that enable all those who returned to their original homes to make a living in a safe environment.

Livelihood and employment opportunities have also increased in the country, including in rural areas and for vulnerable groups and youth, as described in the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/85). Improvements are noted in terms of job creation and the qualification of human resources, as thousands of teachers have received intensive training and many hundreds of youngsters have had access to technical education. Brazil pays particular attention to these matters and has assisted the Timorese Government in capacity-building by providing teachers and experts, as well as infrastructure.

Despite the overall progress, it must be noted that poverty and unemployment remain a formidable challenge, as underlined by Ms. Ameerah Haq. The international community should continue to cooperate with the efforts of the Timorese authorities to generate employment and income, as this constitutes an important path to ensuring stability and growth.

We welcome the progress made in the security situation in Timor-Leste and commend the efforts undertaken by the Timorese national police to carry out its duties. We welcome the positive results achieved so far in the districts and units already handed over to the Timorese police. We also support the resolve of the Government and the United Nations to intensify police training so as to ensure the sustainable resumption of primary policing responsibilities throughout the country as soon as possible.

The cautious approach taken by the Secretary-General for a gradual drawdown of United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) police, conditioned upon progress in the development of the national police force and measured against the fulfilment of objective criteria and an assessment of the evolving situation on the ground, is one that we fully support.

In our view, it is important to clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities of the security sector institutions, in particular between the police and the military and to establish an appropriate civilian oversight mechanism. In this regard as well, progress has been made. The Timorese authorities have taken significant steps in the development of a legal framework for the security sector, including a national security law. We support their efforts and encourage them to proceed with determination.

Timor-Leste has been able to move forward and address some of the most pressing issues and challenges faced by any young country. The international community has provided assistance and should continue to offer its support to the Timorese.

Brazil supports the extension of the mandate of UNMIT in line with the desire of the people and the Government of Timor-Leste and as proposed by the Secretary-General. We believe the United Nations presence remains indispensable to assist the Government in consolidating the gains of the past and in ensuring a smooth transition to recovery and development. Taking into account the planning for possible future adjustments in the United Nations presence, Brazil supports the proposal that the Council include Timor-Leste in the schedule of visits to be made in the current year.

**Mr. Barbalić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina): We join other delegations in thanking the Secretary-General for his most recent report (S/2010/85) on the United

Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). In addition, we extend our thanks to His Excellency Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and to Ms. Ameerah Haq, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, and express our appreciation to her for both the current and future proposals on the mandate of UNMIT. We also extend our thanks to Mr. Ian Martin, former Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for his leadership resulting in the comprehensive findings and the recommendations of the technical assessment mission.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has aligned itself with the statement that will be delivered later on by the representative of the European Union.

Allow me now to comment on the points we consider crucial for the joint efforts by the United Nations and Timor-Leste Government to achieve sustainable peace, stability and prosperity in the country.

The positive Timorese political undertakings in 2007 and 2009 should serve as a springboard for the upcoming municipal and national elections. We share the view that the national and municipal elections to be organized in 2010 and 2012 will be of critical importance. In this context, we commend the domestic authorities for the successful organization and completion of the elections in 2009. Furthermore, President Ramos-Horta's recent pledge to engage with national and local leaders on issues of national interest may be viewed as a constructive prelude to fostering political dialogue. In this light, the recent activities such as the "Road to peace and national unity" dialogues as well as the "Dili, City of Peace" campaign are noteworthy. Bosnia and Herzegovina believes that such efforts may serve as encouraging indications of an additional strengthening of the security and justice sectors.

Strengthening security sector reform is crucial for sustainable peace and security in Timor-Leste. A clear delineation of responsibilities between the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) and the Falintil-Forças Armadas de Defesa de Timor-Leste (F-FDTL) has to be defined, and a comprehensive reform process of both should be carefully developed and completed.

While we commend the process of resumption by the PNTL of the primary responsibilities for police operations in several districts since May 2009, we are also hopeful that the rest of the country's districts will follow through by the end of 2010. The appropriate completion of the certification process thus remains essential, as does further capacity-building of the PNTL at the national and district levels. Bearing these commitments in mind, we agree that there is a need for a carefully mapped-out approach to the drawdown of UNMIT police, taking into account all the lessons learned from the 2006 and 2008 events. We look forward to hearing more about the UNMIT team's plans, supporting the approach explained in the comprehensive report of the technical assessment mission.

We are deeply convinced that only truth and justice can lead the country towards full reconciliation and prosperity. We commend the consensus achieved among all stakeholders to institutionalize the recommendations of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation and the Commission for Truth and Friendship regarding investigations of crimes against humanity and other serious crimes committed during the crisis. The more successful the fight against impunity is, the better the prospects for true reconciliation and national unity will be.

Socio-economic problems must be addressed in an effective and coordinated manner, with all stakeholders on board, including the private sector, civil society and foreign donors. Infrastructure projects, foreign investment and an improvement in youth employment will contribute, inter alia, to poverty reduction and the promotion of sustainable economic growth.

We are pleased to note the significant improvements in dealing with internally displaced persons. Bosnia and Herzegovina is aware of the challenges that large numbers of internally displaced persons entail. The reintegration of internally displaced persons is linked both with achieving and maintaining lasting peace and with strengthening democratic institutions and processes.

However, the slow progress on the gender and human rights fronts is a matter of concern. This is principally significant in terms of domestic and sexual violence against women and children. It is crucial that domestic violence and sexual assault cases be formally

prosecuted in accordance with the new Criminal Code. In this vein, we also encourage the continuation of programmes for the prevention of gender-based violence, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and UNMIT.

Finally, Bosnia and Herzegovina commends the effective interconnectivity that the technical assessment mission has undertaken with relevant United Nations entities regarding its review of progress and challenges in Timor-Leste. We are of the view that the technical assessment mission's current findings and recommendations are valuable for paving the future road towards stability and progress in Timor-Leste. With this in mind, Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the extension of the UNMIT mandate for another 12 months.

**Mr. Liu Zhenmin** (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): The Chinese delegation welcomes Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, to the Council and thanks him for his statement. We congratulate Ms. Ameerah Haq on her assumption of the post of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and thank her for her comprehensive briefing on the recent situation on the ground.

We are pleased to see that, over the past few months, the overall situation in Timor-Leste has remained stable. The momentum of the political dialogue among various parties has been maintained and the principle of seeking to resolve differences through consultation has been respected. Certain progress has been achieved in economic and social reconstruction. The Government attaches importance to investment in education and health and to the provision of basic services to the population. This has produced positive results in the improvement of people's lives.

With the assistance of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste and the international community, the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) has enhanced its law enforcement capacity and is gradually taking over responsibility for ensuring law and order.

At the same time, we should recognize that Timor-Leste still faces formidable challenges in economic development and the improvement of people's livelihoods. Problems such as slow agricultural development, youth underemployment and lack of human resources are hampering the recovery and reconstruction process and having a fundamental effect on the social stability of Timor-Leste. We support the Timor-Leste Government in its continuing efforts to increase input into infrastructure development, education, health and vocational training, and we call on the international community to provide more assistance to the Government and the people of Timor-Leste in the relevant fields.

We note that in his report (S/2010/85) the Secretary-General has put forward recommendations on the drawdown of UNMIT police. We are of the view that UNMIT is fulfilling an important mission in Timor-Leste and that its police component is playing a particularly important role in helping maintain social order and in increasing the law enforcement capacity of the PNTL. It is our hope that, in its approach to the drawdown of UNMIT, the Secretariat will keep in mind the process of peace and reconstruction in Timor-Leste and will ensure the security and stability of Timor-Leste while implementing the drawdown plan.

We support the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of UNMIT for a further year, and we hope that Special Representative Haq and UNMIT will continue to play an active role in helping the Timor-Leste Government to increase its administrative capacity and in coordinating the assistance efforts of the international community.

**Mr. Onemola** (Nigeria): Nigeria welcomes His Excellency Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and we thank him for his contribution to this debate. We congratulate Ms. Ameerah Haq, the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, and we commend her for her comprehensive briefing.

I will limit my remarks to the following points, which we judge to be very crucial.

First, we welcome the relative stability in Timor-Leste. We are encouraged by the growing respect for constitutional order and the commitment to build consensus on development issues, both by the Timorese leadership and by the Frente Revolucionária do Timor-Leste Independente (FRETILIN) opposition. These efforts need to be reinforced and the parties encouraged to continue efforts towards a national consensus and consultation.

Secondly, for the evolving peace to be sustainable, it must be underpinned by viable national and State institutions and genuine socio-economic progress. In that regard, Timor-Leste requires the strengthening of its security and justice sector institutions and measures to create employment, reduce food insecurity and reintegrate internally displaced persons (IDPs). Measures should be taken to address the challenges facing IDPs, in particular their need for basic assistance and services, the settlement of land disputes and reintegration into their original communities.

The professional development of the national police, the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), is critical to the emergence of a national security force. As the PNTL increasingly assumes more policing responsibilities, its capacity needs to be enhanced through vigorous training, mentoring and institutional development. An efficient and professional PNTL would, without doubt, enable the Timor-Leste Government to fulfil one of the certification requirements for resuming police responsibilities.

Thirdly, we welcome the efforts to redress past cases of impunity, as well as the establishment of accountability mechanisms. These measures will certainly reinforce the rule of law. However, we note that without a resilient justice and security sector, the burgeoning peace and stability in the country could be threatened.

Fourthly, we support the broad desire of the Timorese leadership and other national stakeholders, as confirmed by the technical assessment mission to the country last month, that the United Nations maintain the integrated support of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) for the country. We also support the proposal that a cautious approach be adopted for the initial drawdown of UNMIT police and that further drawdowns be subject to an assessment in late 2010. We look forward to the establishment of the assessment team and to the key elements of the drawdown proposal.

To conclude, although Timor-Leste has made significant progress it still faces many serious challenges as it seeks to establish a stable democracy and develop its economy. We believe that UNMIT's medium-term strategy and the related benchmarks can provide a solid foundation for sustainable stability and prosperity in Timor-Leste. We therefore welcome the recommendation regarding the review of the mandate of UNMIT and its extension for a further period of 12 months.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of France.

I welcome the presence of Mr. José Luís Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, and once again convey to him the support of France. I also thank Ms. Ameerah Haq, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, for her briefing.

The representative of the European Union will be making a statement at this meeting, and we subscribe to it.

Over the past year, the overall situation in East Timor has continued to improve. It has been characterized by political stability, the development of a constructive dialogue between the Government and the opposition, institution-building and strong economic growth. But it will take time to consolidate this progress. The reassuring presence of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and the international security forces — whose activities we welcome — will be a key element of stability into 2012. France supports the renewal of the mission's mandate for a further 12 months, as part of a medium-term consolidation strategy with a view to progressive Timorese ownership of responsibilities now borne by UNMIT.

We share the concern of the Government that responsibility for law and order should rapidly be transferred to the Timorese police, in line with criteria jointly formulated by the United Nations and the authorities. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/85), this should make possible a gradual reduction in UNMIT personnel. In his report, the Secretary-General also stresses the importance of fighting impunity for past crimes, which is a prerequisite for sustainable reconciliation. We share the concerns expressed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and encourage her to remain actively engaged in this area, in conformity with the mandate that the Security Council has given her.

We reaffirm in particular our support for UNMIT's action in support of the Prosecutor-General of East Timor, including through the mission's Serious Crimes Investigation Team.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

I give the floor to the representative of Australia.

**Mr. Quinlan** (Australia): Australia welcomes the opportunity to participate once again in the Security Council's deliberations on Timor-Leste. I would like to thank Special Representative Haq and Deputy Prime Minister Guterres for their presentations. The Deputy Prime Minister's presence is especially valued. I would also like to commend the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for her very strong start in her role, and to note that her good offices role in particular will remain very important into the future.

The recent visit of the technical assessment mission led by former Special Envoy Ian Martin was particularly welcome and has provided an especially valuable assessment for the Council.

Australia welcomes the ongoing positive developments in Timor-Leste, which are detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/85) and to which the Deputy Prime Minister referred this morning. But, as we all know of course, there is still a significant amount of work to be done by the Government and the people of Timor-Leste, assisted by their partners, before we can confidently say the country will be remain stable and secure over the long term. Australia sees the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) as continuing to have a decisive role to play in that and remains committed to strong partnership with the United Nations mission and of course, as a close neighbour and friend, with Timor-Leste and its people themselves.

I want to be brief; these efforts by Australia are outlined briefly in my statement as distributed. One area I would like to particularly flag, which needs serious attention — and quickly — is the critical issue of youth unemployment. Disaffected young men in particular remain a potential threat. As the Secretary-General's report itself notes, finding a place for youth in the country's economic life, civic institutions and democratic processes is absolutely critical to stability. Much more needs to be done by all of us to help create job opportunities for youth.

There have of course been a number of noteworthy developments since the Council last considered the situation in Timor-Leste. Timor-Leste's recognition of the problems of corruption and lack of capacity in the public sector and the introduction of measures taken to address them are welcome. We note the recent appointment of an Anti-Corruption Commissioner, who will head up the new Anti-Corruption Commission. We have also been pleased to support the Government in its efforts to establish a new Civil Service Commission.

In the security sector, we note in particular the further progress in the process of resumption of policing responsibility by the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). We acknowledge the very natural desire by the Timor-Leste Government that this process be expedited, but we would encourage both the United Nations and the Government to pursue the process within the agreed framework requiring benchmarks to be reached prior to resumption. There is a lot of work to be done if the resumption process is to be completed by the end of the year, including by the Government in ensuing the PNTL has the supporting infrastructure needed to undertake its work. My own Government, as a donor, is very prepared to continue working with the Timor-Leste Government in that process. We also support the assessment mission's recommendation that there be a reconfiguration within UNMIT to enable deployment of United Nations police with skills directly relevant to their new role, following resumption, as mentors and monitors. For our part, our bilateral Timor-Leste Police Development Program continues to work with its PNTL counterparts to strengthen systems and procedures.

Other major developments include the commencement of the force-wide promotions process for PNTL officers, the ongoing consideration by Parliament of draft laws on the national security framework, and additional consultations on the draft national security policy. Work in this latter area is critical to ensuring that there is a clear understanding of the respective roles of the security forces and an established framework for civilian oversight of these institutions. There have also been several security incidents involving PNTL officers that have given some cause for concern, and we encourage the relevant authorities to deal with those issues appropriately and swiftly so as to ensure that community goodwill and trust in the PNTL are strengthened.

The Australian-led International Stabilisation Force (ISF) has continued its shift in focus from security support to helping to develop the capacity of

the Timor-Leste military. The past few months have seen a reduction in ISF numbers to approximately 540 Australian and New Zealand Defence Force personnel. That reduction, of course, does not mean any reduction in our commitment to supporting Timor-Leste and the United Nations Mission. On the contrary, the ISF restructure allows for an enhanced capacity-building effort while maintaining the ability to respond to security threats and the needs of UNMIT, consistent with the level of security in Timor-Leste.

In conclusion, Australia supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the UNMIT mandate be renewed for another 12 months, with some modest reductions in staff numbers and some reconfiguration based on the technical assessment mission recommendations.

**Mr. Ali** (Malaysia): I express my congratulations to you, Mr. President, and the delegation of France on assuming the presidency of the Security Council for the month of February 2010. We have no doubt that, under your able leadership, the Security Council will continue to deliberate and take action on the most pressing questions regarding the maintenance of international peace and security.

Malaysia has always followed with avid interest the progress of its newest neighbour, Timor-Leste. Our involvement with Timor-Leste began on the eve of the country's independence itself, and Malaysia is proud of the progress that young nation has made in a mere eight years, outstripping many of its peers.

It gives me great personal pleasure to welcome back to New York an old colleague who has gone on to greener pastures, His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

We thank the Secretary-General for his most recent report, contained in document S/2010/85, on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), and Ms. Ameerah Haq, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for her briefing. In this regard, allow me to congratulate Ms. Haq on her recent and well-deserved appointment to the post.

The 9 October 2009 elections at the level of local authorities were yet another milestone on Timor-Leste's path towards nation-building. Given the encouraging signs thus far, Malaysia has every confidence that future elections at every level will be ably handled in a fair and transparent manner by Timor-Leste.

The encouraging security situation augurs well for the ongoing work on the resumption of policing responsibilities by the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) through a phased approach. As recognized in the report of the Secretary-General of last year on this matter (S/2009/504), there is a need to ensure the PNTL's ability to meet the criteria mutually agreed by the Government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT. UNMIT, in turn, must remain committed to the principle of national ownership, in particular with regard to the comprehensive review of the security sector, and an agreement between the two parties must be finalized if things are to progress in due course.

Malaysia believes that adherence to the rule of law is crucial to ensuring the respect of the people for their own security forces. Accountability for criminal acts must not only be seen to be paramount, but must also be so, as it is the cornerstone of trust in the system. Malaysia takes heart from the continued commitment of the Government of Timor-Leste to ensuring the accountability of its security forces through the mechanisms introduced.

Stability and prosperity are two sides of the same coin; one cannot be sustained without the other. If poverty is left unchecked, it will sooner or later erode the foundations of stability in a country. This is why Malaysia welcomes the move of the Government of Timor-Leste to address the high rates of unemployment and poverty among the Timorese population, in particular its efforts to finalize the National Strategic Development Plan.

Malaysia also lauds the closing of all the camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and welcomes the establishment of the Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion Department in Timor-Leste. We hope that the Department will realize its full potential and live up to the promises inherent in its creation.

While the dispersal and resettlement of IDPs represent welcome progress, alongside resettlement there must also be efforts to ensure that former IDPs have the means to sustain livelihoods in their areas of origin. We understand that the resettlement of IDPs is more than just a physical process; it also involves financial considerations. IDPs resettled in areas where they used to reside need to come to terms with the loss

of their former property. Over and above that, communal life must also be taken into account, since IDPs are often resettled into communities. Thus, the acceptance of the local community is imperative. Malaysia recognizes that the Government of Timor-Leste is cognizant of these problems, and hopes that solutions will soon be found to overcome the matter.

In an effort to assist the people of Timor-Leste in these economically challenging times, Malaysia would urge the international community to explore ways to invest in Timor-Leste with a view to creating employment opportunities for the people. In this regard, Malaysia undertakes to encourage its own businessmen to consider Timor-Leste as a viable business partner.

As part of its commitment to Timor-Leste, Malaysia reaffirms its continued support for and cooperation with the country, both at the multilateral level, through UNMIT and the United Nations police, and at the bilateral level, through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme. As the fourth largest contributor of police personnel in Timor-Leste, Malaysia is proud to be part of the nation-building process of its neighbour.

The Secretary-General finds that the security and justice institutions in Timor-Leste remain fragile, and that there is the distinct possibility that they would be unable to withstand another major crisis of the magnitude of that of 2006. With this in mind, Malaysia is of the view that Timor-Leste still requires the robust presence of UNMIT. Malaysia supports the extension of the mandate of UNMIT for a further year, to be reviewed on a yearly basis. UNMIT continues to be relevant in its work promoting cooperation among all parties in Timor-Leste to engage in political dialogue for the rebuilding and development of the country.

For its part, Malaysia will continue with its effort to provide training to Timorese security personnel. In addition to training for the Defence Forces of Timor-Leste under the Malaysian Defence Cooperation Programme, Malaysia, together with Australia, is in the process of organizing a peacekeeping training workshop for Timorese security personnel to take place in the later part of this year.

Malaysia reaffirms its commitment to the peace and stability of the region as a whole, of which Timor-Leste is undoubtedly an integral part. We are confident that the strong political commitment of the people and Government of Timor-Leste, together with the support of the international community, will only help the country rebuild and prosper that much more quickly.

**Mr. Sangqu** (South Africa): Even now, as the month is winding down, we are pleased to congratulate you, Mr. President, on assuming the presidency of the Council for the month of February. We have noted with appreciation your leadership and the role that you continue to play. I thank you for allowing my delegation to participate in this debate and to share our views on the situation in Timor-Leste.

South Africa is particularly pleased at the participation of His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Guterres in this meeting. We join others in welcoming Ms. Ameerah Haq to the Security Council, and we wish to offer our cooperation in working closely with her. We thank the Secretary-General for his report on the situation in Timor-Leste (S/2010/85), and especially for his inclusion of the comprehensive report of the technical assessment mission to Timor-Leste, led by Mr. Ian Martin.

South Africa remains satisfied with the steady but certain progress that Timor-Leste is making in developing and strengthening the democratic institutions and processes in that country. We salute the efforts of the Government, the political parties and the people of Timor-Leste towards enhancing stability and making peace sustainable.

In that regard, we welcome the successful holding of village or suco elections as another step forward in the process of building the Timorese State. The high voter turnout and the capacity illustrated by the Timorese authorities to organize and oversee those elections are indicative of the high level of commitment of the people of Timor-Leste to restoring normalcy and building democracy.

South Africa also welcomes the commitments of President Ramos-Horta, Prime Minister Gusmão and Mr. Alkatiri, made during their meeting in January 2010, to continuing discussions on issues of national interest. Continued political dialogue is essential to stability and strong democratic institutions in any society. We will continue to support all efforts aimed at fostering dialogue and reconciliation in Timor-Leste.

My delegation also welcomes the continued improvement in the security situation in Timor-Leste. We support the extension of the mandate of the United

Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste for another 12 months, as well as the gradual process of the drawdown and reconfiguration of the Mission. We agree with other speakers that the resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) is a crucial next step in strengthening the country's own security institutions. It is important for the United Nations and the international community to continue to support Timor-Leste in building a strong, responsible, independent and stable State.

We have noted the caution expressed by the Secretary-General and the technical assessment mission with regard to security sector reform, and especially with regard to the PNTL. It is important that the police be projected and accepted in the community as the primary law-enforcement agency. In that regard, it is important that the PNTL's capacity to implement legislation be addressed through training, capacity-building and the provision of logistical support.

South Africa has also noted the progress made with regard to the justice sector and welcomes the independent comprehensive needs assessment undertaken by the Timorese authorities. It is important that the recommendations of that assessment be implemented. Capacity is essential to the achievement of the rule of law in a society, and in that regard we welcome and support all international efforts, including those of the United Nations, to build capacity in Timor-Leste's justice sector.

Nonetheless, no progress will be achievable if the sustainable socio-economic development of the country is not made a priority both by the Timorese Government and by the international community. We have noted with concern the Secretary-General's assessment that many factors that fuelled the 2006 crisis are still present in society, making it vulnerable to instability.

In that regard, South Africa continues to be concerned over the high rate of poverty and unemployment, especially youth unemployment. We reiterate our call on the international community and multilateral partners to align their programmes and support with those of the Government, particularly the National Strategic Development Plan, soon to be released.

With regard to vulnerable groups, my delegation is pleased with the progress made with regard to the return to and integration of internally displaced persons in Timor-Leste and the support provided to that country through the Peacebuilding Fund with the aim of ensuring that reintegration is sustainable.

We have noted the slow progress on gender equality and the implementation of women's human rights. In that regard, we encourage the Government of Timor-Leste to continue all its efforts aimed at achieving stability. It is our view that no effort aimed at achieving stability in Timor-Leste can succeed until women take up their rightful place as agents of change in society.

Finally, I wish to reiterate South Africa's commitment to the people of Timor-Leste. As a member of the international core group, with our partners in the international community we will continue to support the efforts of the Government and people of Timor-Leste and the United Nations to consolidate stability in that country.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of New Zealand.

**Mr. McLay** (New Zealand): I, too, thank Deputy Prime Minister José Luis Guterres and Special Representative of the Secretary-General Ameerah Haq for their statements, as well as the Secretary-General for his comprehensive and valuable report on Timor-Leste (S/2010/85).

That report outlines the progress made across all areas of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) over the past year and the considerable distance travelled by the Government and people of Timor-Leste since the dark days of the 2006 crisis. It describes a country no longer in a state of crisis, and one that enjoys greater levels of security and stability. It describes the steady progress in developing the capacity of Timor-Leste's nascent political and bureaucratic institutions, as demonstrated by the smooth conduct of the suco elections in October. It also describes the steps taken to strengthen the rule of law and the process by which primary responsibility for policing has been progressively transferred from UNMIT to the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) since May of last year.

In assessing that progress, it is important to recognize just how far Timor-Leste has come in the few short years since its independence, but it is equally important to acknowledge the significant challenges

that remain to be faced. Elections scheduled for later this year and for 2012 will test the capacity and the resilience of Timor-Leste's electoral and security institutions and the progress that has been made in embedding a stable and democratic political culture. We are also well aware of the profound social and economic problems still faced by that young country in terms of lifting its people out of poverty, building an economy that extends beyond oil, and ensuring that its young people have the skills, training and opportunities that they need to take charge of their futures. New Zealand is currently reshaping its $9-million Timor-Leste aid programme to reflect better those key concerns.

Timor-Leste's international guarantors of security, the International Stabilisation Force (ISF) and UNMIT, no longer face the same challenges they faced two or three years ago. Nevertheless, their presence as a deterrent to disorder and as a support for the Government remains vital to maintaining internal security and stability — a fact acknowledged by the Government itself.

As a long-term friend of the people and Government of Timor-Leste, New Zealand remains committed to playing its part in that international presence, as it has in every United Nations mission and in both international security operations since the 1999 referendum. Today, New Zealand maintains 150 military personnel — an infantry company — within the ISF and holds the Force Deputy Commander role. It has a 25-strong police deployment within UNMIT, with a particular focus on community policing training for the PNTL. A New Zealand military liaison officer also serves with UNMIT. Bilaterally, too, we are a committed partner, providing both our development assistance programme, which has been particularly active in the areas of education, justice and police support, and a five-person military technical assistance team.

Given those challenges, New Zealand supports the Secretary-General's recommendation for an extension of UNMIT's existing mandate at currently authorized levels. However, as the Secretary-General's report also makes clear, it is important to ensure that the size, shape and nature of international assistance evolve in accordance with Timor-Leste's changing needs. We are entering a phase in which the direct provision of institutional capacity by Timor-Leste's international partners must increasingly give way to efforts to support its legitimate and understandable desire increasingly to run its own affairs.

That transition has been reflected over the past few months in the gradual downsizing of the ISF, in consultation with the Timorese Government, as the situation on the ground has become more stable. The ISF is also increasingly complementing its core security role with assistance in building the capacity of the Timorese armed forces and on related development assistance.

That transition can also be seen in Timor-Leste's evolving needs and expectations with regard to UNMIT, including its police component. The Government has expressed its desire to resume primary responsibility for policing throughout the country as soon as is feasible and its hope to achieve that goal by the end of this year. We welcome the Secretary-General's commitment to work towards that objective. We also welcome the careful consideration being given as to how it can responsibly be achieved in accordance with the benchmarks for the transfer of policing authority agreed in the 2008 medium-term strategy.

To meet those objectives, it will be vital to ensure that UNMIT personnel are equipped with the profile, skills and experience required for the difficult and specialized task of institutional capacity-building. We therefore also welcome the Secretary-General's determination to ensure that United Nations police are suitably skilled and equipped to effectively implement that aspect of their mandate, including through recruitment of relevant civilian expertise, as appropriate.

Equally, we encourage UNMIT and the Government of Timor-Leste to intensify their efforts to ensure that sufficient investments are made in the PNTL to overcome the shortcomings that remain in its logistical and organizational capacities. Such investments must be planned and implemented as a matter of urgency if the handover of policing responsibilities is to be implemented in a smooth, responsible and timely manner.

We also share the Secretary-General's view that, as UNMIT's role evolves in this manner, its policing component will need to be progressively reconfigured and reduced, while retaining sufficient capacity to assist in dealing with any major security incidents and to carry out its mentoring and capacity-building roles effectively.

As those changes are implemented, the need for careful coordination between all of Timor-Leste's partners in the security sector assumes even greater importance. As one of only two countries that belong to both the ISF and UNMIT, New Zealand is committed to maintaining the close cooperation and coordination that exists between those forces as their respective structures and roles continue to evolve.

New Zealand thanks the Security Council for its ongoing support for Timor-Leste, assures Ms. Haq and the UNMIT team of its own support for their efforts and, above all, reiterates its continuing commitment to the people and the Government of Timor-Leste.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to Mr. Pedro Serrano, Acting Head of the European Union delegation to the United Nations.

**Mr. Serrano**: Mr. President, I thank you for giving the floor to the European Union. The candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, the European Free Trade Association country Norway, as well as Armenia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine align themselves with this statement.

At the outset I join others in greeting the Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, Mr. José Luís Guterres, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, and thanking them for their important briefings on the progress and remaining challenges in Timor-Leste.

The European Union firmly supports the central and coordinating role of the United Nations in Timor-Leste and the overall recommendations of the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/85), which have incorporated the findings of the recent technical assessment mission to the country.

The European Union joins the Secretary-General and other speakers today in commending the Government and the people of Timor-Leste for their efforts to achieve long-term stability and ensure sustainable development in all spheres of public life.

As the Council is aware, the European Union is a major contributor of assistance to Timor-Leste, with a focus on peace and security, rule of law and democratic governance, as well as long-term economic and social development of the country, including attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

The European Union welcomes recent improvements in the security situation, which has remained relatively stable over the last months. Good progress has been made in addressing the situation of the internally displaced persons (IDPs). The European Union has contributed to that progress through its support to the closure of the Metinaro camp and the reintegration of IDPs.

Yet we share the Secretary-General's assessment that some fragility remains. Therefore, the European Union encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to provide the good offices of the United Nations to foster the promotion of a political culture that favours the bridging of divides, cooperation and reconciliation.

The European Union also calls on the Government of Timor-Leste to make further efforts to develop the national security policy. Reforms in the security sector, with strong ownership by the Timorese Government, are key to consolidating peace and stability in the country. The European Union commends the recent process on handing over policing responsibilities that started in May 2009. It urges the parties to continue to uphold the agreed criteria and to complete the certification process so as to allow for a proper handover.

The European Union welcomes positive developments in democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights, notably the successful conduct of "suco" elections on 9 October, and the setting up of an Anti-Corruption Commission, including the recent nomination of its Commissioner, as well as efforts to adopt enhanced measures to address the needs of women and the high incidence of gender-based violence.

The European Union also underlines the importance of a coordinated approach to the justice sector, taking into account the recommendations of the independent comprehensive needs assessment — the Justice Rapoza Report — and through the implementation of the Timorese Government's Justice Sector Strategic Plan.

Accountability for past human rights violations plays a critical part in building more sustainable peace and cannot be ignored. The European Union welcomes

the Parliament's resolution of 14 December on the work of the commissions on truth and reconciliation. The European Union calls for the expeditious establishment of an institution charged with implementing measures recommended by those commissions that would be credible in the eyes of victims. The European Union already offers support to the national Parliament of Timor-Leste on this matter.

A critical challenge will be to ensure the sustainable social and economic development of the country. The European Union is a committed long-term partner for Timor-Leste in this endeavour and, for the period 2007 to 2013, provides assistance amounting to about €200 million. The European Union welcomes efforts to develop a revised national development plan that should enable international partners to align better with Timor-Leste's development ambitions. In our view, priority should be given to long-term rural development, improving social services, notably health and education, and reducing unemployment. As measures in development and security must go hand in hand, we look forward to an upcoming international dialogue on peace and State-building in Timor-Leste, to be conducted under the umbrella of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

A key issue for Timor-Leste is how to manage the revenue generated by its substantial extractive industries in a sustainable manner while also stimulating non-oil-sector growth. The European Union supports the improved governance in the petroleum sector resulting from Timor-Leste's strong engagement in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

The European Union, in view of its own positive experience with regional integration, supports Timor-Leste's aspirations to become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In conclusion, I would like to reconfirm the European Union's commitment to assist Timor-Leste in achieving further positive results on the path to stabilization as a basic requirement for sustainable development. In view of the important contributions made by the United Nations, the European Union looks forward to the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste for a further 12 months, as recommended by the Secretary-General.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Ireland.

**Ms. Anderson** (Ireland): I welcome this opportunity to address the Security Council. I align myself with the statement just made on behalf of the European Union.

Ireland enjoys a close relationship with Timor-Leste and its people. We were very active supporters of the quest for self-determination and have remained a strong backer in the years since independence.

The report of the Secretary-General before us today (S/2010/85) is convincing in its analysis and clear in its recommendations. It gives full weight to what has been achieved without underestimating or understating the challenges yet to be met.

In speaking today, my main focus is on the gender dimension, since cooperation in relation to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) is one of the key areas of cooperation between Ireland and Timor-Leste. I wish to say just a brief word, however, on the issue of impunity.

Addressing the legacy of conflict is a highly sensitive and complex process. We know from our own experience on the island of Ireland just how fraught that process can be. Timor-Leste has taken important steps towards tackling its difficult legacy, but considerable and urgent challenges remain. We note that civil society organizations have expressed their strong concerns in this regard. We commend the Timorese leadership and members of its National Parliament for their renewed attention to this area. It is our hope that the current activity, led by Parliament, will generate a robust and credible institution capable of further contributing to stability and healing. Ireland remains willing to provide appropriate assistance to that process.

As I said, the principal aspect I wish to address is the gender dimension. We particularly commend the Secretary-General's report for the clarity of its gender focus. As well as the overview of gender issues, there are highly relevant comments and statistics in each of the four areas addressed. In the security sector, for example, the report notes that 19 per cent of the National Police personnel is female — a higher proportion than in most countries. The United Nations police contingent, less than 4 per cent female, comes nowhere near matching that proportion. As the report notes, it remains highly desirable to increase the proportion of women officers in the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) police.

The section of the report on the rule of law, justice and human rights catalogues the serious and widespread violence against women and children and the gender-specific obstacles that women face in securing access to justice. In the section dealing with socio-economic development, the statistical breakdown by gender is enlightening. For example, access to microfinance is 70 to 80 per cent female, although women often receive little community support for their entrepreneurial activities.

The gender issues identified by the report provide the context for the cross-learning initiative on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which Ireland has launched together with Liberia and Timor-Leste. Our initiative is designed to draw upon the experiences of those directly affected by conflict in all three locations. The first substantive meeting was held in Belfast in 2009 and the second in Dili in December 2009, and we look forward to our final meeting in Liberia in April. The overarching theme of the Dili meeting was prevention of violence against women in conflict and post-conflict settings. The focus was on sharing experience and identifying specific challenges and achievements.

The clear commitment of the Timorese people to the principles of resolution 1325 (2000) is deeply impressive. The variety of experience brought to the conference by the Timorese delegation greatly contributed to its success. Their stories were powerful reminders of the need to operationalize Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

Ireland is committed to further engagement and cooperation with Timor-Leste in relation to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and we will continue to sponsor a range of gender-specific initiatives. We hope that today's debate will help to further underline the Security Council's attention to gender issues in post-conflict settings.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Portugal.

**Mr. Moraes Cabral** (Portugal): I would like to thank you, Sir, for convening this meeting and for the opportunity given to me to participate in it. As others have, I would like to extend to His Excellency Mr. José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, a warm welcome and to express our gratitude for his contribution to this debate. Allow me as well to thank the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Ameerah Haq, for her very useful briefing.

Portugal naturally concurs with the statement delivered by the delegation of the European Union, but I would like to underline some aspects. We praise the encouraging achievements in Timor-Leste over the past year. The continuing stable security environment is a credit to Timor-Leste's determination to long-term peace, stability and development. Nevertheless, important challenges still have to be met that are well reflected in the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/85) and were highlighted in the Special Representative's briefing.

National dialogue is central to addressing those issues, as it is to ensure unity of efforts, if not broad consensus, in matters of national concern. Portugal is encouraged by the efforts of the Timorese leadership, including the leader of the opposition, to engage in discussions on issues of national interest, and encourages pursuit of this constructive political dialogue as an essential tool to meet these challenges.

Along with others, Portugal considers that long-term security and stability will depend on the capacity of the Timorese security institutions to function in an effective, responsible and accountable way, with due respect for the rule of law and benefiting from public confidence and support. We fully share the views and recommendations expressed by the technical assessment mission. Further efforts are needed to ensure clear articulation of strategies within and across State institutions. A clear vision of the relationship between the Defence Forces of Timor-Leste and the National Police, as well as of their respective roles and tasks, is crucial. Also, we share the view that additional steps should be taken to facilitate the closest possible coordination of the international community's support, including that of bilateral partners, in this context.

Portugal encourages the Government of Timor-Leste to continue working with the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) on the resumption of police executive responsibilities. We note that the enduring challenges facing the police in Timor-Leste should not be underestimated. The resumption of responsibilities by the National Police is only one step, albeit an important one, but it also marks the beginning of a new phase to which the full commitment of the Government and the support of the international community will prove essential.

Reconfiguring and continuing to reorient the UNMIT police component to meet, as far as possible, the post-resumption challenges will not be easy. It will require high priority to be given — not only by UNMIT and the Secretariat, but also and most importantly by police-contributing countries — to deploying officers with the required profiles and skills to perform the crucial role of advising, monitoring and reporting from all districts, while at the same time remaining available to provide assistance and operational support.

As one leading cooperation partner in the justice sector, we also recognize the importance of a coordinated approach to justice sector reform in order to increase Timorese ownership and strengthen the national institutions in this sector, in line with the recommendations of the independent comprehensive needs assessment coordinated by Judge Rapoza.

Strong economic and social development is also essential to consolidating peace and stability. Thus, another critical challenge in the near future will be to build a sustainable economy that is nurtured by a culture of democratic and transparent governance that creates jobs and helps to fulfil the basic social functions of the State. We commend the measures taken by the Timorese Government in this respect, and we appeal to the international community to increase its economic cooperation with Timor-Leste, including investment.

We are keenly aware that a number of fundamental issues will require sustained, long-term attention well beyond the date of 2012. The people of Timor-Leste have repeatedly shown their resolve to build a peaceful, democratic and stable society. However the consolidation of those goals requires continued support from the international community. It is important that the people of Timor-Leste rest assured that they do not and will not stand alone in pursuing these endeavours. UNMIT continues to play a critical role in assisting Timor-Leste, and we fully support a decision of the Council to extend its mandate for an additional period of 12 months.

Portugal remains fully engaged in supporting Timor-Leste in its efforts to consolidate democracy and development, as a member of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and of the European Union, and as a major bilateral partner in a wide spectrum of areas, including governance and public administration, justice, education and security sector reform, and by contributing over 200 police officers and military liaison officers to UNMIT, and fully supporting all areas under the responsibility of the Mission.

Let me conclude by saying that we are convinced that Timor-Leste will succeed in its endeavours. But for that to happen, the international community must provide the necessary political support and appropriate resources. To that end, we encourage and support Ameerah Haq and the entire team of the United Nations Integrated Mission in carrying out their invaluable work. We wish to thank the Security Council for its constant support of Timor-Leste.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): Does Mr. Gutteres wish to say a few words at the end of the debate? No? Ms. Haq? I give you the floor.

**Ms. Haq**: I would just like to take this opportunity to thank all the speakers here for their supportive and encouraging statements about the good work done by the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). I also take this opportunity to thank Deputy Prime Minister José Luís Guterres for his kind remarks. I want to express my appreciation to everyone who has clearly supported an extension of the mandate of UNMIT for a period of 12 months, and those who have expressed agreement with the Secretary-General's views that any major restructuring of UNMIT at this stage would be premature and that the United Nations should maintain the integrated support provided through the Mission in all the major areas of its mandate.

Many speakers have highlighted that the four objectives of UNMIT's medium-term strategy and their related benchmarks remain critical to addressing the challenges that gave rise to the mandate and to providing a solid foundation for achieving sustainable stability.

A number of speakers raised concerns about the resumption of responsibilities by the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). I would just like to say that the Mission's leadership has openly and constructively raised issues with the authorities of Timor-Leste and will continue to do so. We are confident that we will continue to address them together. In that context, while we know that we all aim towards the goal of completing resumption by the end of 2010, I want to reassure the Council that that is not a deadline but a goal.

Also in that context, the support expressed by everyone with regard to the institutional development of the PNTL — including ensuring that we get the required technical expertise for a sufficient number of trainers — is something that we will take on board very seriously. Issues were also raised concerning the delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the PNTL and the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste.

Many speakers also raised issues about impunity and accountability for past crimes. We heard very clearly from the Deputy Prime Minister about the Government's position on that.

Lastly, many speakers highlighted the need to ensure that socio-economic development and policies provide for the employment of the growing number of young people in the population.

I would like to assure all members of the Council that we will continue our good offices with the Government and with all other relevant stakeholders. We will also continue to coordinate with international partners as we pursue the Mission's mandate to address the priority areas.

I would once again like to thank all the members of the Council and all the speakers for their support and guidance this morning.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Ms. Haq for her statement.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6277

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6277**th meeting

Wednesday, 24 February 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

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| *President:* | Mr. Araud | (France) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Mayr-Harting |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Barbalić |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | Gabon | Mr. Moungara Moussotsi |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Heller |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Shcherbak |
| | Turkey | Mr. Apakan |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir Mark Lyall Grant |
| | United States of America | Ms. Rice |

## Agenda

Threats to international peace and security

Briefing by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-25007 (E)

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*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**Threats to international peace and security**

**Briefing by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

It is so decided.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2010/94, which contains a letter dated 17 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a concept paper on the item. The presidency of the Council would like to draw the Council's attention to this excellent document.

I welcome the presence of the Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and invite him to take the floor.

**The Secretary-General** (*spoke in French*): I thank the French presidency for having put today's important item on the Security Council's agenda. Transnational issues, including drug trafficking and organized crime, are increasingly present on the Council's agenda, clearly reflecting the gravity of the threat. Drug trafficking and organized crime have an impact on almost all United Nations activity, be it in the spheres of development, security, the environment or the rule of law.

From a different perspective, however, this also means that all of our activities in every area could reduce the risk represented by transnational threats and their impact. Our response must therefore be global and integrated both within the United Nations family and as a family of nations.

(*spoke in English*)

First, as to the global response, Member States have united to fight pandemics, poverty, climate change and terrorism. We can and must do the same to counter organized crime. Member States have already worked together on a number of important initiatives. These include the General Assembly's efforts against drugs, the Kimberley Process against blood diamonds, and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking.

But there is so much more to be done against emerging threats, such as cybercrime, money-laundering, environmental crime and the dumping of hazardous waste. The Crime Prevention Congress to be held in April in Salvador, Brazil, offers an opportunity to explore how we can strengthen the legal and operational means to fight them. This year is also the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. I urge the Council to sharpen that powerful instrument at the Conference of the Parties in October.

One of the most important improvements would be the establishment of a monitoring mechanism. In this work, we should not focus only on what we are battling against; we must never lose sight of what we are fighting for — justice and the rule of law. We cannot fight fire with fire. The criminals use ruthless and exploitative methods that we can never contemplate. Human rights must always be at the forefront of efforts to control crime.

My second key word today is "integration". Integration is essential at many levels. Nationally, agencies must pull together to fight all aspects of crime. Regionally, States must share information and carry out joint operations. This is not always easy. A lack of capacity and a lack of trust often cause problems.

The lack of capacity can be overcome. We have seen this in West Africa, where vulnerability to drugs and crime is being reduced thanks to the work of the Economic Community of West African States in support of the Praia process. The West Africa Coast Initiative, involving the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs, is also a good example of the One United Nations approach. I urge the Council to support similar regional initiatives, such as the Santo Domingo Pact launched

here at the United Nations today, which has the same aims for Central America and the Caribbean.

As for building trust, experience shows that tackling common threats can build confidence and good-neighbourly relations between countries that may otherwise have their differences. Initiatives to share information on the drug trade in West Asia, Central Asia and the Gulf are among the examples of this happening. With transnational threats, States have no choice but to work together. We are all affected, whether as countries of supply, trafficking or demand. Therefore, we have a shared responsibility to act.

I welcome the Security Council's presidential statement S/PRST/2009/32 of 8 December 2009, in which the Council called for the issue of drug trafficking and organized crime to be mainstreamed into the United Nations work throughout the conflict cycle. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continues to carry out important work in providing the evidence on these transnational threats and the technical assistance with which to respond.

Transnational networks create vectors of violence that blaze trails of death and destruction through some of the world's most vulnerable regions. Crime prevention is conflict prevention. Together, they build safer and healthier societies. Criminal justice should figure more prominently in United Nations peacebuilding and peacekeeping.

(*spoke in French*)

In conclusion, we have to act without delay. In its most recent presidential statement on this issue, the Council recommended that I provide more information on transnational threats. I will work more closely with all the relevant components of the United Nations system to bring impending threats to the Council's attention. In return, I urge the Council to ensure that early warning is followed up by early action. Together, let us prevent drug trafficking and organized crime from threatening international peace and security and all of our hard-won achievements across our agenda.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

The Security Council will now hear a briefing by Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

**Mr. Costa**: I am honoured, of course, to attend this meeting and thank the President for the invitation. Previous debates on violent theatres — for example, Afghanistan, the Congo, Central America, Somalia and West Africa — and on transnational crime issues, including drug trafficking, piracy, natural resources and smuggling, have shown how seriously the Council takes these threats to peace and security.

The background is well known. International mafias exploit the instability caused by conflicts. They thrive in areas lost to insurgency and take advantage of a Government's inability to provide security. This creates a vicious circle, illustrated in our report entitled "Crime and instability: case studies of transnational threats", which is to be released in the course of the day and is available in the Chamber. The report underlines and demonstrates that vulnerability attracts crime and that crime, in turn, deepens vulnerability. In a chain reaction, humanitarian crises follow, development is stalled and peacekeepers are deployed.

Historically, these problems have been limited to a few trouble spots. Yet in our globalized world, violence in faraway locations eventually affects everybody. Today's unimpeded movement of goods, services, capital, people and information is creating wealth and freedom, of course; but it has also unleashed unprecedented opportunities for organized crime to wreck both.

In the Council's past reviews of these issues it faced a tough dilemma. How can a multilateral system created to deal with tensions between nations fight criminal groups that are non-State, yet transnational and powerful enough to threaten sovereign States? The answer is two-pronged. Of course, States must strengthen their own capacity, but also, given the global nature of this threat, national efforts must become part of a multilateral framework. How can this be done?

Let me look at the issues of development and security. First, vulnerability to organized crime can be reduced most effectively through both development and security — the two basic pillars of the Council's work. I stress that development is the best prevention. Throughout the world, prosperity and good governance are vaccines against violence, and reaching the Millennium Development Goals will be the most effective antidote to crime, while crime prevention will help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Security is equally crucial. By resolving conflicts and helping Governments to enforce the rule of law, this Council will not only build peace, but will indeed make an affected region less prone to crime, as the Secretary-General said in his statement. Conversely, fighting crime helps to remove spoilers who invest in violence and instability. To illustrate this point, we need only take a map of illicit trafficking routes — of which there are a few in the report — overlay that map with a map of conflict areas, and juxtapose a histogram of per capita income. We will see that crime, violence and underdevelopment all overlap, and that these regions coincide with United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Then there is the role of justice. We cannot only throw money or troops at a problem. Peace and prosperity also depend on justice, namely, on the legal frameworks and judicial institutions needed to ensure the rule of law. A global legal framework exists. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted 10 years ago in Palermo, Italy, is a twenty-first century solution to a twenty-first century problem. Yet, I am sorry to say, one third of Member States, including some major countries, have not ratified it. Its implementation is patchy, there is no review mechanism and some of its protocols have been neglected.

But this Council can help. Later in the year, a treaty event of the General Assembly will take place, followed by two high-level ministerial sessions in New York and Vienna, and a Conference of the Parties will promote ratification of the Convention. Those events will call for technical assistance and consider a mechanism to review implementation. I am pleased that this morning the Secretary-General invited the Council to send a strong signal to take these Convention-related events seriously, which would add a sense of purpose and urgency to the various events.

Equally important are the institutions needed to administer justice. So many countries, especially in Africa, lack the resources to make those institutions work. I invite the development assistance community to help vulnerable countries, perhaps through the intermediation and technical assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to upgrade their criminal justice systems. West Africa and East Africa come to mind right now.

There is also an often-forgotten health dimension. Unless the threat posed by organized crime is confronted resolutely, we will hear renewed calls to dump the three United Nations drug conventions that critics say are the cause of the crime problem. The cause of the problem is, of course, the enormous resources generated by drug trafficking. Let me stress that drug legalization would cause a health disaster, especially in poor countries. Africa does not need that new tragedy.

Greater knowledge and better intelligence are also needed. We need further knowledge about the ways organized crime operates. Technology has practically abolished time and space. We should know what goes on anywhere on the planet at any moment, but we do not. There are so many places outside of Government control that are too scary for investors and tourists. Those are precisely the places where smugglers, insurgents and terrorists operate undisturbed and undetected. They run fleets of ships, planes, trucks and containers that carry tons of drugs and weapons. Their activities are mostly discovered by chance — the crash of a phantom plane, a drug ship that runs short of fuel, or the fortuitous seizure of an illegal cargo.

There are so many blank spots on our radar screens, and our ignorance about what goes on in the world has deadly consequences. Therefore, we need a change of attitude. It is time to regard intelligence-sharing as a way of strengthening sovereignty, not of surrendering it. When a police car stops at the border, while criminals cross the border freely, sovereignty has already been breached. It has, in fact, been surrendered to those who break the law. A more comprehensive attitude would help to establish networks to monitor illicit flows, share intelligence and carry out joint operations. Our Office, the UNODC, supports these efforts in Central and West Asia, in the Gulf, in West Africa, along the main drug routes into Europe and across Mesoamerica. More help is needed, for example across the Sahara-Sahel region. That was proposed to the Council in December (see S/PV.6233), as members may recall.

We must also be able to measure progress and report to the Council accordingly. At the moment, I would like this to be another area in which the United Nations is the world's best information provider. We cannot report on crime trends; we cannot propose an integrated understanding of its causes and

consequences. The data is not there. Even the logistics for gathering data are not there. Intellectual and financial resources are required to develop the right expertise to serve the needs of the Council.

My fourth point is on the factors that enable crime to prosper. The first and foremost factor is corruption. I am pleased that the Conference of the States Parties in Doha agreed in November 2009 on a mechanism to monitor implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. I commit my Office to providing periodic evidence of the progress made in fighting a crime that not only steals from the needy to enrich the greedy, but lubricates other crimes.

Let me go back to the cargo plane loaded with guns and drugs that crashed in Mali, where I was only three days ago. I now ask how the fraudulent pilot certificates, false registration, forged bills of landing and lading and altered tail numbers were produced. Looking perhaps at other countries in Africa, how are massive shipments of counterfeit goods, illegally cut timber or toxic waste shipped worldwide without anyone noticing? The "C" word — "C" for corruption — has a lot to do with that. But the theory is that the basis of corruption is money-laundering. Current arrangements have made it harder to recycle money through the financial system. There are so many black holes — informal money transfer, the *hawala* system, offshore banking, recycling to real estate, recycling to legal assets — all of which must be plugged.

In order to put in perspective the massive proceeds from crime, let us recall that the regular budget of UNODC is 1 per cent of the United Nations budget. And the United Nations budget is less than 1 per cent of the yearly proceeds of the global drug trade, which is more than $300 billion. Or, to put it another way, consider this: a line of cocaine snorted in Europe destroys one square metre of Andean rainforest and buys 100 rounds of AK-47 ammunition in West Africa. Multiply that line of cocaine by the 850 tons of cocaine produced every year, and you get a sense that this is a more uneven fight than even that between David and Goliath.

My final point is about system-wide response, something already raised by the Secretary-General. Because of the cross-cutting nature of organized crime, a United Nations-wide response is of course needed, and I welcome the Secretary-General's statement. I am pleased that the Security Council supports the growing cooperation among the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNODC and the Peacebuilding Commission. This will ensure that United Nations conflict prevention, crisis management and peacekeeping all include a criminal justice component.

Concerning the future, I am pleased with the suggestion that the Security Council hold periodic debates on the threat to stability posed by organized crime. Early warnings could be brought to the Council's attention, as we did some time ago when we discovered the attacks on West Africa by cocaine traffickers and, later, on East Africa by heroin traffickers. The Council may also want to consider including a criminal justice component in relevant peacekeeping missions.

To conclude, we need deeds more than words. Last week in West Africa, ministers of the Economic Community of West African States told me — I was on a mission there for an entire week — that cocaine trafficking in the region had declined in the past 18 months. That is a very good omen. In a sense, our efforts — the efforts of the Security Council — are paying off. However, there are warning signs that traffickers are reappearing on the scene, disguised, in other parts of West Africa, because tough words have not been fully matched by equally robust actions. Let us learn from that lesson.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Mr. Costa for his briefing.

I shall now give the floor to members of the Council.

**Mr. Apakan** (Turkey): First, Mr. President, I wish to thank you for organizing this briefing. It is very timely and pertinent for the Security Council to deliberate on the transnational threats to international peace and security posed by drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. We also thank the Secretary-General and Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), for their comprehensive and insightful briefings. We very much appreciate the Secretary-General's leadership in raising awareness on this issue, as well as the valuable work done by UNODC in building the capacity of Member States to combat drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism.

In this era of globalization, organized crime groups and networks have unfortunately become more diversified and connected. As a result, they have successfully exploited the opportunities presented by globalization and created parallel economies of their own, living off illicit drug and arms trafficking and money laundering. Today, therefore, we are faced with a unique and growing phenomenon that poses considerable risks and threats to the entire international community. These transnational threats, inter alia, undermine state authority, fuel corruption, hamper economic development and weaken the rule of law. As such, they not only adversely affect the economic and social fabric of the countries concerned and erode the fundamental values of societies; given their transnational and global character, they also create tension and breed conflict among countries.

In the Security Council, for instance, we have observed this grim reality on many occasions. I will not give examples, but it is evident that such transnational threats pose a significant and particular challenge for countries emerging from conflict. They are thus among the reasons exacerbating many crises where the United Nations operates and, as such, they also undermine the peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts of the international community.

Furthermore, the interconnected nature of terrorism and transnational organized crime has become more evident and troubling in recent years. Indeed, today it is a well-documented fact that the revenue generated by drug trafficking has become a primary source of terrorist financing, followed by arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering and extortion. We could point to other examples and linkages where various transnational threats work in tandem with one another to the detriment of international peace and security.

Of course, the magnitude of the problems they create may differ from region to region. But it is obvious that geography can no longer be a shield against these threats, which recognize no frontiers; and thus the fight against this challenge must be based on a comprehensive, effective and global strategy. We need strong international cooperation on the basis of common and shared responsibility.

In this regard, there are already well-established institutions and programmes within and outside the United Nations system for combating these threats. Our efforts must first and foremost be aimed at strengthening cooperation between these framework and improving their efficiency. However, as evidenced by today's debate, there is also a role and responsibility for the Security Council to fulfil in monitoring the impact that these transnational threats have on international peace and security, particularly in areas and issues that the Council is seized of, and taking necessary action as appropriate to help in the fight against these scourges.

Turkey is certainly committed to play its role on both accounts. In fact, mindful of the vital importance of effective international cooperation, Turkey has already signed and ratified all the relevant United Nations conventions, in particular the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. Turkey has also concluded bilateral agreements with more than 70 countries on cooperation against drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime.

In conclusion, I would like to stress once again that transnational organized crime cannot be prevented by Governments acting individually or through traditional forms of international cooperation. Organized crime and its tremendous financial gains necessitate well-designed, coordinated and comprehensive responses on the part of the international community. As Mr. Costa emphasized, our response must be based on the parallel pillars of development and security, backed by justice. We hope that the Security Council's renewed commitment to addressing transnational threats will re-energize international cooperation. The draft presidential statement, which we fully support, certainly sends the right messages in that direction.

**Mr. Heller** (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): We would like to thank the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for their briefings. We welcome the convening of this informative meeting, which is particularly timely in view of the challenges raised by what are called new threats to international security, which are increasingly serious and multidimensional in nature.

In the wake of the Security Council's thematic debate on drug trafficking as a threat to international security in Africa held last December (see S/PV.6233), today's meeting contributes to a larger discussion of the threats to international security, which extend

beyond borders, harm States and affect conflicts in various parts of the world.

Experience has shown that organized crime has become another factor that exacerbates conflicts in situations where institutions are still fragile. This scourge is also at the root of other threats to internal State stability, such as military coups, insurgencies, the financing of armed groups, human rights violations, social tensions, the trade in drugs for arms, the financing of terrorist activities, the creation of ungovernable situations, humanitarian crises, ethnic violence, the infiltration of crime into politics and business, regional instability and child recruitment in criminal activities, among others.

That is why it is crucial to restore State authority in those countries that have overcome internal conflicts and whose peacebuilding process is affected by the problem of drug trafficking and organized crime. Fortunately, the places where the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has had the greatest impact against transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking, also have peace missions, whether they are in Africa, Asia, Europe or Latin America and the Caribbean.

As we have repeatedly observed, these new challenges to international security are multidimensional, as evidenced by the global problems of drugs and organized crime in their most obvious manifestations. Both problems warrant priority treatment commensurate with their implications for security, prosperity and development.

Organized crime is among the greatest threats, due to its ability to damage the political, social and economic stability of countries and to take on regional and even global dimensions. For decades, the drug problem was analysed from fragmented points of view, in an approach where the main market forces — supply and demand — were de-linked. Now, however, it has been clearly demonstrated that such de-linking is not valid, and that, on the contrary, every Government must tackle — not only on the basis of its own reality and circumstances but also by adopting a comprehensive and balanced strategy — the whole chain of criminal activity and the various links of this global phenomenon, which is the responsibility of all States without exception.

Given the growing and increasingly obvious links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime, such as illicit arms trafficking, money laundering and terrorism, Governments and the international community as a whole must design strategies that address the specificities of particular serious crimes while identifying the common and convergent elements between them so that they can be addressed comprehensively. In this way, the rule of law can be strengthened, closing off more spheres to the culture of illegality and impunity.

In recent years, transnational organized crime has adopted increasingly sophisticated operational mechanisms, and it is therefore urgent for the international community to define and improve their strategies to tackle these issues while also seeking to adopt a cross-cutting approach.

Despite the resources that every Government has devoted to the fight against drug trafficking and related crimes, designing strategies to counter the innovative and organizational capacity of criminal groups is increasingly complex. We therefore need resolute international cooperation in order to improve our capacity to react, given the speed with which criminal groups respond to measures implemented by government authorities. Strengthening international security means that all States must commit themselves to establishing an effective and reliable system for exchanging information to allow us to identify new trends and links between organized criminal groups. These cooperation and coordination efforts must be based on a common and shared responsibility, as a globally recognized principle, in order to generate mutual trust while fully respecting State sovereignty.

The United Nations institutional response is crucial, but it has been inadequate, since organized criminal groups are an increasingly sophisticated phenomenon that requires, as I said, a coordinated response and steadfast commitment from the international community.

Mexico believes that the United Nations must play a more active role in the debate on the fight against this scourge, not only through its technical forums, but also by promoting a high-level commitment to fight it. Just as we call for commitment in the fight against climate change, we should require the same level of commitment in the fight against organized crime. Mexico believes that subsequent debates that will take place in the Security Council, the General Assembly and in the specialized agencies must

be approached from a multidisciplinary and balanced perspective, taking advantage of the synergies that improve the results of the work of each of these forums.

A high-level segment of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime will be held soon as part of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime — the Palermo Convention. This event will offer us the ideal opportunity to breathe new life into international cooperation on this subject and to renew our political commitment against organized crime. Mexico recognizes the fact that the current legal regime provided for by the relevant conventions — the Palermo Convention, the various conventions against illicit narcotics trafficking and the 16 counter-terrorism instruments — provide the necessary framework to fight organized crime. We therefore need universal ratification and, above all, full implementation of these instruments by the international community.

The complexity of the problem highlights the importance of international cooperation. It is very important to bear in mind that the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, besides having human costs, also diverts major resources away from economic and social development. We therefore believe it fitting that the Security Council contribute to reviewing effective measures in those areas that appear on its agenda in order to fight drug trafficking and organized crime. It is particularly important to think about the ways in which the Security Council, within the area of its competence, can contribute to the important work carried out by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with a view to seeking out better defined and coordinated responses in the global fight against drugs.

Investments in early warning and prevention mechanisms on transnational organized crime must be a priority for the Security Council. This organ must therefore, in close cooperation with the General Assembly, the Office on Drugs and Crime and the Peacebuilding Commission, establish specific mandates for peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions on preventing organized crime, which should include measures aimed at strengthening the rule of law, security sector reform and promoting development.

In conclusion, Mexico believes it is important to strengthen dialogue between the Council and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and, in this context, we believe it would be valuable to hold informative meetings with the Office, such as this one, on a regular basis.

We express our thanks to you, Mr. President, and the delegation of France for having organized this meeting. We also express our support for the draft presidential statement.

**Mr. Rugunda** (Uganda): I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for having organized this important debate. I also thank the Secretary-General for his important statement and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Antonio Maria Costa, for his focused and helpful briefing.

The holding of this debate soon after that of December 2009 focused on Africa (see S/PV.6233) attests to the commitment of the Council to addressing this issue in a comprehensive way. Drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, especially the crimes of terrorism, illicit trafficking of small arms and money laundering, pose a growing threat to international peace and security. The challenge of combating these crimes has become even more formidable because the networks are increasingly using advanced information technology methods, such as satellite phones and cybertransactions.

There is a worrisome trend of linkages between drug trafficking, organized crime and the financing of terrorism. Many countries in various regions of the world are becoming vulnerable. It is therefore critical to strengthen collective efforts to combat these crimes by enhancing cooperation and coordination at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. We commend the role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in strengthening the capacity of States to respond more effectively to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. In particular, we welcome the continued UNODC support for regional initiatives in various regions, including West Africa and, more recently, East Africa.

Uganda continues to take the necessary measures, both at the national level and within the framework of the East African Community, the African Union and international instruments, to combat drug trafficking

and organized crime. We have stringent antinarcotics and antiterrorism legislation and measures that continue to be reviewed to take into account emerging challenges.

The relevant international conventions, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, provide a firm legal framework for international action against organized crime. What is needed is the intensification of efforts towards implementation of the provisions of these Conventions by Member States. The international community's collective response to organized crime can be more effective through universal participation in these instruments.

The transnational crime networks are, in many cases, well organized. It is therefore critical that the actions and responses of national, subregional and regional bodies, the United Nations system and the wider international community to counter their threats be comprehensive and well coordinated.

In conclusion, the countries most vulnerable to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime networks are those with weak control measures, especially those in conflict and post-conflict situations. These countries deserve the support of the UNODC and the international community in dealing with these challenges.

The proliferation of organized crime is a deterrent to investment and has a negative impact on the economies of afflicted countries. The social fabric and health of sections of the population are also negatively affected. It is therefore important to take these threats into account while developing conflict-prevention and peacebuilding strategies.

Uganda supports the draft presidential statement.

**Mr. Liu Zhenmin** (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): I wish to thank France for having convened this meeting of the Security Council. I also wish to thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his statement and Executive Director Costa for his briefing.

The 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1) emphasizes that drugs, transnational crime and terrorism have negative impacts on global development, peace, security and human rights, and calls for collective responses by the international community. In recent years, the international community has made unremitting efforts to prevent and combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, and has achieved positive results. However, at the same time, international terrorist activities, transnational organized crime and the production and trafficking of drugs have become interwoven and increasingly globalized, cartel-controlled, cyber-based and diversified.

The global fight against drugs remains a daunting challenge. In some countries in conflict or in post-conflict situations, there have been increased flows of illegal funds and weapons for drug trafficking and related transnational organized crimes. As channels of financing for terrorist organizations, they jeopardize the social stability and economic development of these countries.

Strengthening international cooperation on the basis of broad participation and shared responsibility is the most effective way to combat drug trafficking and related transnational crimes. It is precisely the undiminished demand for drug consumption in some developed countries and the colossal profits involved that drive international drug cartels to unscrupulously organize the production and trafficking of drugs.

Since economically underdeveloped regions are most often the points of origin in drug production and of transit in drug trafficking, the international fight against drugs must control drugs in a more balanced way so as to reduce the demand for them and the harm they cause.

Helping developing countries to develop their economies and generate jobs is the only approach that can address the drug problem at its roots. Drug trafficking and related transnational crimes often grow rampant in societies that are economically backward and impoverished. Some countries emerging from conflict are plagued with difficulties in economic development, youth unemployment and inadequate legal institutions, thereby becoming major victims of international drug trafficking.

Helping those developing countries to achieve economic development is particularly important to eliminating the root causes of drug trafficking and other crimes. The international community must help such countries to develop alternative economies, generate job opportunities, improve people's livelihoods so that they have other ways of earning a

living, and enhance their awareness and capacity to resist the temptation to use drugs.

The fight against drug trafficking involves social development and many other factors, and needs national Governments, regional organizations and United Nations agencies to fully exploit their respective advantages and expertise for effective international cooperation. The primary responsibility in the fight against drug trafficking and related transnational crime lies with national Governments. International cooperation in that field must adhere to the principles of respect for sovereignty and equal mutual benefit. Regional organizations must be mobilized and their leading role brought fully into play.

At the international level, the United Nations should play a greater coordinating role. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and other related international treaty bodies must continue to play a significant role in promoting international cooperation and in helping developing countries to enhance their capacities. We support United Nations operational bodies in continuing to address the problem of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

The Security Council shoulders the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Therefore, it should focus its attention on issues that threaten international peace and security brought about by armed conflict. The Security Council can continue to be engaged in the fight against drugs and related transnational organized crime from its own perspective, but the focus should be on the drug trafficking and related transnational organized crime faced by countries in conflict or in post-conflict situations so as to help address the problem of armed conflict.

Meanwhile, we hope that the Security Council's deliberations on this issue will contribute to the global fight against drugs and transnational organized crime.

**Mr. Moungara Moussotsi** (Gabon) (*spoke in French*): I would first like to thank the French delegation for convening this debate on the cross-cutting threats posed by drugs, transnational crime and terrorism.

Since those threats are real and pose genuine and serious threats and challenges to international peace and security, they call for a global response. Because they spare no geographical area or country, those threats must be addressed and countered collectively. From that standpoint, exchanging information and sharing experiences, as well as assistance at the international level, remain essential.

Because these threats attack all strata of society of our States, promote corruption and contribute to destabilizing democracies, in particular emerging ones; and because they hinder development efforts and exacerbate crises and tensions in areas that have already been weakened by severe challenges to security and development, they require us to strengthen the existing international and national legal arsenals. Since some countries more than others have unique weaknesses owing to various factors that promote the vicious circle of lawlessness and underdevelopment, we call for increased assistance in the capacity-building of those countries in order to enable them to better fight such threats and to better participate in the global effort in that regard.

We therefore welcome the establishment of a partnership among the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, its member States and the international crime prevention network in order to offer an effective response to the various ills created by transnational crime. That is why, given the challenges that the Institute must address on the continent — including the increasingly complex operations of transnational criminal groups and the illicit circulation of firearms — we underscore the need to provide the African Institute with the necessary financial means by increasing the subsidies granted to it by the United Nations.

Once again, my delegation would like to thank you, Mr. President, for having convened this debate, while affirming its support for the draft presidential statement that you kindly presented to us.

**Mr. Salam** (Lebanon): I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for convening today's meeting on transnational threats. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, for his commitment to this important issue, and Mr. Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), for his efforts and devoted leadership, which play a central role in

combating illicit drug trafficking and transnational crime.

Drugs and crime were among the eight priorities that the United Nations identified in the Secretary-General's strategic framework for 2010-2011. Indeed, transnational crime and drug trafficking groups and networks have never had such influence and global reach. The nexus between their illicit activities is increasingly alarming. Those activities are unavoidably associated with violence and corruption and, in many cases, are used to finance terrorist groups and acts of terrorism. Thus, transnational organized crime and drug trafficking have a long-term negative impact on peace, security and economic development and should clearly be fought in a synchronized manner on multiple fronts.

Transnational crime, drug trafficking and terrorism profit from the weak capacity of States to maintain law. They fuel and prolong existing conflicts and pose threats to peacebuilding efforts in post-conflict States. In a globalized society, transnational crime groups and networks are better equipped with new information and communication technologies and are becoming more diversified; hence, the need for a constantly evolving response.

Allow me to highlight the following elements. On drugs, despite the statistics from the UNODC showing decreases in the global production of cocaine and heroin, efforts to fight the drug scourge should be intensified. That fight requires a comprehensive international approach based on a strong sense of shared responsibility. Special attention should be devoted to efficient modes of collaboration among countries of origin, transit and destination. States need to build capacity, share information, provide mutual legal assistance and carry out joint operations. Crop control strategies should also include alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law-enforcement measures. In that regard, we welcome the Political Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and we commend its recognition of the need for cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Due to advances in today's technologies, transnational organized crime is increasingly operating through flexible networks rather than rigid structures. That form of organization provides criminals with diversity, low visibility and longevity. We believe that combating organized crime requires comprehensive efforts in building State capacity in the area of the rule of law.

Criminals are motivated, inter alia, by financial gain. We therefore attach importance to weakening organized crime by eliminating its ability to launder money. In that regard, we encourage international and regional organizations to join their efforts to establish a robust capacity-building mechanism for rule of law assistance.

On terrorism, Lebanon condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We stress the necessity to criminalize all terrorist practices and forms of support for them, including financing and instigation. We consider terrorism to be a global phenomenon that is not related to any race, religion, colour or country. The ability to create networks with global reach and sophisticated capacity provides terrorists with a new dynamic. There is therefore an imperative need to address root causes and to strengthen responsible States, the rule of law and fundamental human rights as part of a global strategy to fight terrorism.

On international cooperation, the transnational nature of crime and drug trafficking means that no country can face them alone. In that regard, my delegation commends the role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, Interpol, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations organs and agencies in assisting Member States in the fight against drug trafficking and transnational crime. We encourage them to continue and strengthen their cooperation with relevant regional and subregional organizations. We particularly praise UNODC for working on a tight budget funded mainly by voluntary donations, and express our full support for that important organization. We support the recommendation that the United Nations consider mainstreaming drug trafficking and transnational crime into its wider conflict-prevention, assessment and peacebuilding activities.

The collective response to organized crime also depends on consolidating and strengthening the international treaty framework. National, regional and international actions and strategies to combat drug trafficking and organized crime need to be not only

comprehensive but also well coordinated. No less important is the need to work with civil society stakeholders.

**Mr. Shcherbak** (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): At the outset, I would like to thank you, Mr. President, and the French delegation for your timely initiative to organize today's meeting of the Security Council to consider threats to international peace and security and to adopt the important draft presidential statement before us. We are also grateful to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for setting out the strategic approach of the United Nations to these issues. We would also like to thank Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), for his thorough briefing.

Illicit drug trafficking associated with organized crime and terrorism has assumed dangerous proportions in various regions of the world. We support the focus of the Security Council, as the principal organ responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, in helping to resolve this issue.

The drug threat from Afghanistan is global in nature and as acute as ever. In that regard, we believe that we are facing a threat to international peace and security that requires the Security Council to take appropriate action. Russia believes that the decisions adopted in the context of the ongoing Paris-Moscow process being carried out under the auspices of the United Nations form the basis for stepping up international cooperation to combat the global drug threat from Afghanistan. We also believe that this process is one of the most effective and promising instruments available to the international community. The time has come to give some thought to how we can build upon those decisions on the basis of recent narcotics trends in and around Afghanistan.

We also believe it advisable to hold the third conference of the Paris-Moscow process at the level of relevant agency heads the end of this year. At that conference, the international community could adopt a specific programme of action on the Afghan counter-narcotics track on the basis of previously adopted policy decisions. We suggest that the conference give detailed attention to increasing the effectiveness of the provision of technical and other assistance to the Governments of Afghanistan and the States of Central Asia. In assisting the Afghan Government to undertake counter-narcotics activities, we must also make full use of the capabilities of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

Another very important element in countering the flow of drugs from Afghanistan is to cut off the illegal supply to that country of precursors for the production of heroin. We are prepared to work closely with our partners to implement the provisions of resolution 1817 (2008). In that regard, we believe that there is an important role for the work of the International Narcotics Control Board and the UNODC. We believe it important to involve them in developing initiatives aimed at strengthening the international regime for the control of precursors. In that regard, I refer to measures to mark precursors in order to enable us to identify specific producers and suppliers of such substances to Afghanistan; to strengthen international monitoring of the movement of precursors on the basis of a system of notifications on pre-export, re-export and resale to third countries; to monitor heavy-freight transport on the Afghan border; and to license any activities related to the supply of precursors and their substitutes.

We believe that, in implementing programmes and projects aimed at combating the illegal Afghan trade in drugs and precursors for their production, it is important the we do our utmost to exploit the capacities of regional organizations and agencies — first and foremost the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre — so as to combat the illegal trade in narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

We are focusing our attention on the importance of broadening the follow-on qualitative work of the sanctions Committee mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in order to fully implement the relevant provisions of resolutions 1735 (2006) and 1904 (2009). Additional efforts are needed for the practical implementation of those resolutions to provide for the listing, under the sanctions regime of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), of Afghan drug lords who finance terrorism through the illegal proceeds of the drug trade.

We believe that one of the priorities of counter-terrorism efforts is to counter terrorist ideology and propaganda and to overcome the radical tendencies that fuel terrorism. We must deprive terrorist groups of that

fuel and of logistical resources. In those efforts, it is important to involve the capabilities of civil society and the business community in an equal and engaged public-private partnership, as called for in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and key resolutions of the Security Council.

The issue of ensuring international information security has recently taken on great importance. We believe it important to consider a system of measures to counter the use of information and communication technologies for terrorist ends and the undermining of international peace, stability and security by terrorists and criminals. In that regard, we believe that there is a pressing need to develop and adopt a universal international convention to combat cybercrime, including a general code of conduct for States in the area of global information.

In conclusion, I affirm that the adoption of the draft presidential statement today will illustrate the decisiveness and unity of the Council in countering the increasing threats to international stability. We believe that this important document will help to intensify international cooperation in this area.

**Mr. Barbalić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina): First of all, allow me to thank the French presidency for convening this important meeting. Let me also take this opportunity to thank Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for his dedicated work and for his briefing.

The rapid growth of criminal networks, transcending national borders and regional boundaries, dangerously affects today's global peace and security. Poorly governed countries, especially those emerging from post-conflict situations and humanitarian crises, are the most vulnerable, and unstable situations are fertile ground for the development of criminal and terrorist activities and corruption. The clear cause-and-effect relationship between poor social and economic situations and a lack of the rule of law on the one hand and rising crime and corruption on the other makes development unsustainable and affects domestic, regional and international peace and security.

To be able to provide an efficient response to the scourge of transnational organized crime, the international community should first undertake further efforts to make developing countries less susceptible to organized crime, by addressing the root causes of widespread poverty, investing in health and human development and ensuring systematic law enforcement and institution-building. Through such preventive activities, the international community will enable developing countries to fight organized crime by themselves, to the benefit of all States and of the international community as a whole.

In order to create a common assessment of rising crime and corruption trends, which is indispensable for identifying policies and for creating effective counter-activities, the United Nations and its relevant agencies, through the "One United Nations" concept, should further improve coherence in the collection and sharing of information and in strategic data analysis. In that context, we would like to encourage the further development of substantive software applications such as the United Nations National Drug Control System (NDS), the Pre-Export Notification System (PEN On Line), goAML and other tools specifically conceived for national and international control and the fight against organized crime.

My delegation joins those who acknowledge the seriousness of this problem and points out that, given its nature, it is clear that no single country acting alone can address this problem successfully. While building the proper judiciary and police systems in individual countries is of paramount importance, cooperation at the subregional and regional levels is equally important. Regional strategies and the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements tailored to national and regional specificities can provide a comprehensive legal framework for cooperation and successful counter-activities and could increase the national, regional and overall global capacity to effectively respond to international threats posed by organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption.

I would also like to take this opportunity to state that my country has undertaken important legislative, judicial and structural reforms aimed at strengthening our drug control system and fighting illicit trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina attaches utmost importance to bilateral and regional cooperation in combating these threats to global peace and security and is fully committed to working closely with neighbouring countries and the relevant regional and international organizations.

We believe that it is crucial to cooperate, exchange information and experiences and promote

good practices in confronting this issue. In that regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina fully supports the efforts that have been made jointly by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations organs and agencies in facing numerous security risks caused by drug trafficking in many countries and regions.

Lessons learned in one place can often be of great use and help in another. In that context, the knowledge and expertise of UNODC are exceptional value, and Member States should benefit from them.

**Mrs. Ogwu** (Nigeria): I thank you, Mr. President, for initiating this important discussion on threats to international peace and security and for providing us with a very helpful concept paper (see S/2010/94) to facilitate the discussion. We thank the Secretary-General for his invaluable views on the subject. We also thank Mr. Antonio Maria Costa for his succinct briefing. We commend the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its partners, both within and outside the United Nations system, in addressing the myriad problems of drug trafficking and related transnational organized crime.

Drug trafficking remains an endemic and lucrative organized transnational crime and thus a major threat to global peace and security. No country is totally immune to its devastating consequences. None, indeed, can fight and win the anti-narcotics war in isolation. In Africa, drug trafficking, cultivation, processing and abuse are on the rise, inevitably constituting barriers to the continent's development efforts. International drug cartels from other regions of the world continue to exploit the under-resourced law enforcement capability of most African countries and to turn them into major transit points for prohibited drugs and arms.

The subregion most affected by their nefarious activities is West Africa, which is fast emerging as a major warehouse and transit point for cocaine and other illicit drugs. The activities of these drug cartels constitute a major threat not only to the subregion's fledgling democratic structures but also to good governance and the rule of law. Indeed, they constitute serious impediments to subregional efforts to promote human prosperity, genuine wealth creation, productive work, development and peacebuilding. Drug trafficking has led directly to increased violent crime, small arms proliferation, human trafficking, systemic corruption, money laundering and political and economic instability. Drug trafficking nourishes the illicit trade in firearms, which in turn provides the fuel for conflicts to flourish in our subregion.

The fight against organized transnational crime should not be left to one country or region. It requires coordinated, comprehensive and effective global cooperation. That approach obliges not only the Council but also the international community to always take into account the larger question of drug supply and drug demand control channels, as they are invariably interrelated. If we adopt a supply control approach it will facilitate the investigation, arrest and prosecution of drug traffickers. Seizure of assets in countries from which the drugs emanate should be vigorously encouraged. On the demand side, measures must be taken to promote drug education and increased public awareness on the consequences of illegal drug use and trade in countries where the drugs are consumed. Such measures should be complemented with enhanced information exchange and intelligence-led policing.

We support the mainstreaming of crime prevention in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis and integrated mission assessment and planning. To achieve this, it is important to build capacities of regional and national authorities to enable them to fulfil their international obligations on narcotic drugs, terrorism, arms control and transnational organized crime.

Indeed, a multifaceted approach at the national, regional and global levels, in the wider context of poverty eradication and human development, is required. Criminal justice and law enforcement responses must be supported with programmes aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and the eradication of poverty. In that regard, the United Nations system as a whole should recommit itself to the goal of assisting countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015.

We cannot overstate the need for cooperation, coordination and committed and concerted action by the international community. Our discussion today has afforded us yet another opportunity to reflect on the consequences of transnational threats to regional and international peace. We already have the legal

instruments and tools to make crime unattractive and unprofitable. What we need most at this time is to mobilize the requisite political will and resources to win the war against organized transnational criminals.

We support the draft presidential statement to be issued at the end of this debate.

**Sir Mark Lyall Grant** (United Kingdom): I thank the presidency of the Council for initiating today's debate and for focusing the Security Council's attention on the serious threat posed to international peace and security by transnational crime. I am also grateful to Mr. Costa for his informative and insightful briefing this morning.

I want to focus on three points. First, the threat posed by drug trafficking is real and it is global. The United Kingdom, along with all other Member States, has a responsibility to support work which reduces both the demand for and the supply of drugs that are doing so much harm to our families, communities and societies. But the scale of the challenge means that we require a coordinated response from the international community, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is playing a vital role in this regard.

I would like to highlight in particular UNODC's important work in Afghanistan. The annual survey released last year confirmed a 22 per cent reduction in poppy cultivation in 2009. We agree with UNODC's recent analysis that poppy cultivation is likely to remain stable in 2010. This shows that effective global and regional action to counter the threat of drug trafficking is possible. But it also shows that there is no room for complacency.

Secondly, the threat posed by drug trafficking is one part of a broader challenge posed by international crime. The United Kingdom deplores the growing number of kidnappings and hostage-takings aimed at raising funds or gaining political advantage, whether in South Asia, Africa or Latin America. Last year, the Economic and Social Council called for kidnappers to be denied the benefit of substantive concessions. We urge all Member States to heed this call, not to pay ransoms, and thus deprive criminals and terrorists of a vital source of funding and political leverage. As many colleagues have said this morning, the linkage of conflict and terrorism to drugs and international crime is clear.

We also need to see stronger national and international action against the scourge of corruption. The United Nations Convention against Corruption has a vital role to play. We encourage all States parties to work together to ensure that the review mechanism agreed in Doha last year is as effective as possible.

Thirdly, it is clear from our discussions today that criminals and terrorists undermine stability and security, as well as democratic institutions, in fragile parts of the world. Countries in regions where the rule of law is weak and where there is an underdeveloped criminal justice system are particularly vulnerable to these transnational threats. This underlines the importance of coordinated international engagement, often with a strong peacebuilding focus, to build capacity in countries and regions most at risk. Time and again, as we look at situations of recurring conflict, we see that weak judicial systems and lack of effective policing capacity are a big part of the problem.

These are sensitive issues for all Governments. There are no easy answers, but if transnational criminals are agile and inventive, so must be the response of the international community. We strongly support the call in today's draft presidential statement for the Secretary-General to consider these threats when he is analyzing conflict situations and submitting recommendations to the Security Council. I look forward to further discussion of these issues in the future in the Council.

**Mr. Takasu** (Japan): I would like to congratulate France on taking the initiative to organize a briefing on transnational organized crime as a threat to peace and security. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Secretary-General and Mr. Antonio Maria Costa for their helpful briefings.

The international community has intensified its efforts to combat transnational organized crime, in particular since the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 10 years ago. Drug trafficking is closely connected with transnational organized crime. International counter-narcotics efforts, also over the past 10 years, culminated in the adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs last year of a new Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

Despite all of these coordinated international efforts to combat the serious threat posed by drugs and crime, one can hardly say that the situation has improved over the past 10 years. I would like to point out three factors that make the challenge more complicated to deal with.

First, advances in transportation, information technology and financial systems have made it easier for cross-border human trafficking and smuggling, the trade in illicit arms and drugs, and the transfer of proceeds of criminal activity. These advances have enabled organized crime groups and networks to become more diversified and connected.

Secondly, there is an increasingly strong linkage between drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in arms and persons, money-laundering and corruption. Such a linkage is most noticeable, as many of my colleagues have stated previously, in States embroiled in conflicts or struggling through fragile post-conflict situations.

With the profit from the illicit trafficking of drugs and sometimes of minerals, as well as the trade in small arms, non-State criminal groups are able to corrupt State institutions and better equip themselves with powerful operational capacity. They can finance acts of terrorism while conflicts in fragile situations are prolonged, which in turn prevents the establishment of democratic governance and the rule of law and impedes sustainable development. As a result, organized crime groups gain control and establish dependable routes for illicit trade, as governance by fragile State institutions becomes further weakened.

Thirdly, the activities of organized crime groups can easily cross borders and have negative impacts on neighbouring countries first and then throughout entire regions. It is indispensable to supplement national efforts with regional and international cooperation.

In the light of all these challenges, I would be grateful if Mr. Costa could perhaps provide additional thoughts on two questions. First, with respect to the role of the Security Council, it is useful to have these briefings on transnational organized crime to raise awareness of the causes and consequences of this threat and to mobilize political will, which is a primary role of the Security Council, but does Mr. Costa have any additional suggestion as to how the Security Council may best reflect his analysis and assessment in its work?

The second question relates to information- or intelligence-sharing. We should encourage the creation of regional networks in problem areas to share information. But what concrete additional actions could be taken to promote timely and more effective information-sharing and joint operations among diverse players?

I would like to conclude by stressing how important it is to combat this transnational threat, not only in order to prevent conflicts and favour peacebuilding, but also for promoting the human security of the individual. Japan fully supports the UNODC's valuable work in mobilizing international efforts.

**Ms. Rice** (United States of America): On behalf of the United States, let me thank France for its leadership in drawing attention to these important issues. I also want to thank the Secretary-General for his commitment and his presence here today, as well as Executive Director Costa for his customarily candid and thoughtful briefing and for his continued work with this Council.

Not so long ago, the topic that we turn to today might not have made it onto the agenda of the Security Council, but organized crime and drug trafficking and the terrible consequences that follow in the wake of such large-scale crime and corruption are precisely the type of threat to global security and stability that this Council must confront in today's interconnected world. We face an extraordinary array of global challenges, including drug trafficking, that no more stop at national borders than a gale force wind stops from house to house. Drug trafficking, like global terrorism, pandemic disease and climate change, is a transnational security threat that, by definition, cannot be tackled by any one country alone. The work we do together in the Security Council to shore up fragile States and build up their capacity to provide for their people is essential to fighting these twenty-first century threats.

States wracked by poverty and rattled by conflict often struggle to control their own territory, provide for their citizens' basic needs, and extend the rule of law. That leaves them more vulnerable to exploitation by terrorist and criminal networks, which strengthens these transnational predators and in turn undermines

global security for all of us. The nexus here is inescapable. Where development falters, security suffers.

This dynamic is particularly clear when it comes to the scourge of illegal narcotics. The menace of international organized crime and drug traffickers is magnified by conflict, chaos, poverty and instability, and it magnifies all those ills in return. As Executive Director Costa rightly notes, we face a vicious cycle in all too many States. He said that "vulnerability attracts crime, and ... crime, in turn, deepens vulnerability". All too often, States that lack the capacity to provide basic services for their citizens also lack the strength to fend off the vultures of global crime.

Drugs and drug trafficking do more than just threaten political stability; they also undermine the rule of law, overload prisons, strain public health systems, waste lives and devastate communities. They also stall and stifle the development efforts that can bring lasting prosperity, peace and security. They pave the road back again towards poverty, chaos and conflict, and by bringing misery and despair to the daily lives of citizens of other nations they threaten the security of all nations.

The direct economic costs are bad enough. International observers, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), have calculated that transnational organized crime and corruption may siphon off as much as 15 per cent of the world's gross domestic product. But today, the security costs of this dangerous form of organized crime may be even more grave, because even beyond the corrosion and corruption that drug cartels inflict upon all too many States, drug traffickers have increasingly well-documented links to terrorist and insurgent groups that further endanger political security and economic development. Criminal syndicates now help terrorist groups to slip across borders, smuggle weapons and forge documents. Meanwhile, terrorist groups are also often turning to organized criminal activity to extend their reach. They now often use extortion, drug-dealing and even credit-card fraud and insurance scams to finance their activities.

The growing interdependence among terrorist groups and organized crime makes it much more difficult to staunch the flow of terrorist financing. As terrorist groups increasingly mimic the tactics of organized crime, our international response must include tools used by traditional law enforcement. And so the United States is working with our international partners to identify and attempt to dismantle these terrorist criminal linkages wherever they exist; better yet, we are working to strengthen criminal justice and law enforcement institutions so they can thwart such linkages before they are forged.

This brings us to a new global template for international law enforcement cooperation, created by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime — the Palermo Convention — and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. These accords, along with the three United Nations conventions against illegal drugs, form the spine of a common multilateral framework to better protect our nations from the linked threats of crime, drugs and corruption.

It will not in any way be easy to meet these challenges. In the years since the conventions were adopted, criminal networks have taken advantage of the Internet, electronic financial transactions, rising trade and other technologies associated with globalization to expand their grasp and cover their tracks. Such criminal activity is particularly hard to trace and prevent in regions still struggling with deep poverty or recovering from conflict, so we must work together to better use the tools with which the conventions provide us and work to short-circuit the destabilizing syndrome of transnational crime.

Having discussed the overall nature of the challenges, I should like to say a few words about the role that the United States is working play to tackle them, as underscored by our efforts to help Governments to take responsibility as equal partners in this shared challenge.

From 2008 through 2009, the United States provided approximately $36 million to support UNODC activities. We are committed to continuing that support, and we recognize that the efforts of UNODC and other international and regional organizations act as an important force multiplier. For 2010, the State Department has allocated approximately $2 billion to high-priority programmes to support three interrelated objectives: first, to institutionalize the rule of law by developing partner countries' criminal justice systems to strengthen law enforcement, increase judicial effectiveness, foster cooperation in legal affairs and advance respect for

human rights; secondly, to disrupt the overseas production and trafficking of illicit drugs through targeted counter-narcotics efforts, institution-building assistance and stronger coordination with other Governments and international organizations; and thirdly, to minimize the harm that transnational crime and criminal networks inflict on the United States and others through enhanced international cooperation and foreign assistance.

Let me also say a word about the related and appalling problem of human trafficking. As we all know, one of the key components of the Palermo Convention is its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The trafficking of persons strikes at our common humanity and tears the social fabric of communities around the world. During these times of economic turmoil, people desperate for work can be especially vulnerable to trafficking organizations and crime cartels, particularly in impoverished, fragile or post-conflict States.

It is not enough simply to enact an anti-trafficking law or announce a national plan of action; we must act globally and firmly to implement trafficking laws and to ensure that these statutes help victims even while we prosecute those who prey on them. Simply put, this is a modern form of slavery. The suffering is vast and the victims should not have to wait.

In conclusion, let me turn back to the realities of our interconnected age and the nexus between development and global security. Drug trafficking and other transnational threats gravely undermine post-conflict States, whose criminal justice sectors may have been destroyed or even hijacked by criminal organizations. When States suffer, so do their neighbours. Regions wracked by conflict, want and instability are often breeding grounds for drug traffickers, terrorists and other nefarious actors, who in turn undermine reconstruction activities and threaten the security of States in the region and around the world.

Unfortunately, we will all have to grapple with the threat of international drug trafficking for years to come. Given the threat that drug cartels and organized criminals often pose to development and reconstruction efforts, this Council should consider how best to develop judicial and law enforcement capacities when creating or reviewing mandates for peacekeeping operations in areas where such criminals threaten international peace and stability.

In the twenty-first century, a threat to development anywhere can soon be a threat to security everywhere. It is for that reason that we are pleased to support the presidential statement to be adopted today.

**Mrs. Viotti** (Brazil): Let me join previous speakers in thanking the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, for his comprehensive briefing.

We share his concerns regarding the impact of drug trafficking in different regions of the world. Drug trafficking and related organized crime tend to weaken domestic institutions and may contribute to bringing about political instability, as pointed out by many in this Chamber today. This is particularly serious in situations of armed conflict or in countries emerging from conflict. In some cases, there is also evidence that proceeds from drug trafficking are used to finance terrorism. The Security Council may therefore find itself confronted with significant threats to international peace and security brought about by drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. When faced with such challenges, the Council should be ready to act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with due consideration for the specificities of each case.

Avoiding such a grave risk should be a common goal to be pursued through the active cooperation of Member States in the specialized international entities and bilateral and plurilateral initiatives. Drug trafficking is, indeed, a matter that by its very nature requires concerted and multidimensional action at all levels. Needless to say, efforts in this area should be based on the principle of shared and common responsibility and should focus on all aspects of the phenomenon.

Among the several areas where such cooperation is important, capacity-building in law enforcement is of particular relevance, especially in the judicial and security sectors. Strong State agencies and well-trained personnel are indispensable in the fight against drug trafficking. This is an area where the prospects for South-South cooperation are promising. Brazil, for example, has been working closely with the UNODC in West Africa, particularly in Guinea-Bissau, where we have been investing in training law enforcement

agents and establishing related infrastructure. My delegation is concerned with the situation in West Africa in general. We praise efforts already undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States and look forward to the full implementation of its regional anti-drug operational plan.

We also welcome the West Africa Coast Initiative and extend our support to the creation of transnational crime units that will allow for increased sharing of information and intelligence in the region. In my capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, I value the cooperation with the promoters of the Initiative.

Repressive measures alone, however, are not enough to fight drug trafficking in an effective and sustainable manner. It is indispensable to address the frequent underlying socio-economic factors of the problem, which tend to thrive in a context of economic despondency and high unemployment. Any successful anti-drug plan must therefore encompass actions aimed at creating alternative livelihoods, especially for young people, to prevent the population from being lured by the drug business.

Only through broad engagement that takes into consideration all dimensions of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime will we succeed in our common endeavour against them. The United Nations system provides us with the institutional means through which we can actively and effectively cooperate. In so doing, we shall be able to avoid the risk that such problems will threaten international peace and security.

Brazil supports the draft presidential statement that we will adopt today and thanks the French delegation for work well done.

**Mr. Mayr-Harting** (Austria): Let me start, Mr. President, by thanking you for taking the initiative to organize this important briefing on drug trafficking and transnational organized crime as a threat to international peace and security. Austria attaches great importance to the ongoing fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. We also highly appreciate the efforts of the delegation of France and support the draft presidential statement that will be adopted today.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretary-General for his personal interest in and commitment to this matter. Let me also thank Under-Secretary-General Antonio Maria Costa for his valuable input and for his committed leadership of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Let me say that my country is honoured to host that important Office in Vienna. That gives us a chance to observe its work and the exceptional leadership of the Under-Secretary-General on a daily basis. We also appreciate the initiative of UNODC and France to present, in Vienna in the run-up to today's briefing, a report on crime and instability.

At various recent meetings of the Council, delegations, including my own, have underlined the need to develop a better understanding of the root causes and aggravating factors in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations. We thank UNODC for contributing to our better understanding of the interlinkages among data on illicit trafficking routes, conflicts, per capita income and other matters important in this context. All of these data illustrate convincingly the links that exist among drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, conflict and, as others have already said, underdevelopment.

The globalization of transnational criminal activity and finance has also benefited illicit business and criminal groups, allowing them to organize themselves and operate transnationally. To put it more bluntly, the globalization of organized crime has so far moved much faster than the globalization of law enforcement. As a result, crime is being transformed from a threat at the personal and national levels to a strategic menace that can affect international peace and security.

It is only by acting in concert that the international community will be able to prevail in the fight against drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling and money-laundering. We must help States develop their own capacities to rebuild and strengthen their institutions, to administer justice and ensure the rule of law and to provide security. Here too, UNODC can make an important contribution. The Council itself should duly take this into account when designing sustainable strategies for conflict areas.

Universal adherence to and accurate implementation of pertinent international legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations drug control conventions and the international conventions related to terrorism, should be our

common goal. In the process of implementation, international human rights and the standards of due process will have to be fully respected. Furthermore, we must constantly improve the existing instruments, with a view to keeping pace with the changing nature of transnational crime. Having agreed on a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the international community should now focus on a strong and effective review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The Council has repeatedly recognized the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime in its various manifestations and has underlined the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the regional, global and national levels. Here again, UNODC and its Terrorism Prevention Branch can play an important role when delivering assistance. The Terrorism Prevention Branch also plays a very important role in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Recent studies have confirmed the relationship between corruption and organized crime, suggesting that corruption facilitates all forms of organized crime, which in turn foments renewed corruption. The seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, which was held in Vienna in June 2007, underlined in the Vienna Declaration the need to increase transparency and accountability to combat corruption. More cooperation on implementation of the United Nations Convention on Corruption will be needed, including the development of anti-corruption policies and institutions as well as preventive anti-corruption frameworks.

In this context, we would like to draw the attention of the Council to the upcoming establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy in Laxenburg, Austria, near Vienna. This Academy, based on the United Nations Convention against Corruption, aims at promoting anti-corruption measures through academic research and professional academic training. The main audience of the International Anti-Corruption Academy will be, inter alia, law enforcement officers, judicial staff, private sector representatives and representatives from non-governmental and international organizations. The establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy will be another important step in the fight against corruption worldwide.

We fully support the invitation to the Secretary-General, in the draft presidential statement before us today, to include information on transnational threats in his reports to the Council when analysing conflicts, assessing or planning missions, and making recommendations for future action. More regular briefings by the Executive Director of UNODC will further contribute to our understanding and help the Council to integrate these issues into its work in a more consistent manner.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of France.

I thank the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for his briefing. The topics of drugs, crime and corruption are not at the heart of the Security Council's mandate; those subjects are dealt with in a comprehensive way by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In that respect, we welcome the General Assembly's initiative in organizing for the next quarter, within the framework of the tenth anniversary of the Palermo Convention, a special high-level meeting devoted to organized transnational crime.

Nonetheless, the large-scale development of these cross-cutting problems, above all drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, is having a growing impact on States' security and, beyond, on regional and international stability and security. The Council has observed this phenomenon as it relates to several items on its agenda, be it in West Africa, Haiti or Afghanistan. When the consequences of the activity of these criminal networks threaten international peace and stability, it is the responsibility of the Security Council to deal with them. Such threats can weaken or destabilize States, damaging their good governance and slowing their economic development. They compete with legal economic systems and promote corruption. They hamper the post-crisis reconstruction efforts of public institutions and development organizations led by national authorities and the international community.

Criminal networks not only benefit from weak or failed States; their activities also help to exacerbate political tensions, inter alia, by financing non-governmental armed groups and insurgency movements. Moreover, the links between the various drug trafficking networks and international terrorism seem to be getting stronger. Due to their transnational

character, these threats can destabilize entire regions; challenging them demands close international and regional cooperation with a view in particular to strengthening the capacity of weaker States through technical assistance.

Aware of the growing reach of organized crime, in 2000 the international community adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. However, we can only observe that criminal networks have learned since then to adapt and to take advantage of changes that have occurred in our societies, be it in improved information and communications technologies or the opening up of financial markets. As a result, we call more than ever for the universalization of the Palermo Convention and its additional protocols, and we hope that the upcoming Conference of the Parties will be directed towards more effective implementation of its texts.

We welcome the important role played by UNODC, as well as the quality of its assistance to States and its projects throughout the world. We also encourage the Secretariat and its various components to step up their activities in the area of cross-cutting threats, especially through networking efforts with the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme — in close cooperation, of course, with UNODC.

In the Security Council, we are in favour of taking further into account these cross-cutting threats when we look at conflict analysis, prevention strategies, integrated missions and peacekeeping missions. In that regard, we attach the greatest importance to all the elements that the Secretariat may be able to convey in its various reports to the Council.

Lastly, we welcome regional initiatives on drug-trafficking, including the Praia Regional Plan of Action adopted in October 2008 by the West African States, and that adopted in San Domingo in March 2009 by the Caribbean region. Since 2003, at the initiative first of France and then of Russia, the Paris Pact, renewed in Moscow, has made it possible to implement operational cooperation within the framework of the fight against heroin trafficking out of Afghanistan, and to raise genuine awareness of the problem posed by the diversion of chemical precursors. I support the proposals that have been submitted by the Russian Federation in that regard.

The briefing by the Executive Director of UNODC has given us a thorough picture of the threats we face. Drug-trafficking networks and organized crime have taken on a global dimension and are endangering international peace and security through their activities. We hope that the Council will remain engaged in this matter, which has direct consequences for our work, and that we can be given regular briefings by the Executive Director of UNODC so that we can keep the Council thoroughly informed on the evolution of these cross-cutting threats.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

I give the floor to Mr. Costa to respond to the comments that have been made.

**Mr. Costa**: Let me begin by thanking you once again, Sir, for the invitation, and the members for their kind words and support for the work of my Office.

I heard three questions raised by the Japanese representative, and I would like to add a couple more comments on more general issues raised during the debate.

The first question posed by the representative of Japan dealt with how the Council could incorporate the analysis and assessment of our Office into its work, its function and the role it plays. There are at least three ways that the Council could be helpful. First, as I said in my statement, the Security Council's engagement in promoting security worldwide is what is needed to reduce areas of conflict and instability. Indeed, instability creates insecurity and, as a consequence, the Council's own work generally is the first and most important antidote.

Secondly, regarding our own work and how it may benefit the Council, I think the Council has already gone a long way. It started in 2004, when we began alerting the Council and Member States of the threat posed to Africa by traffickers from across the Atlantic. In a crescendo, the Council has adopted a number of measures and has certainly listened to our reporting, in writing and in person here in this Chamber. Our periodic reporting has indeed facilitated a better understanding of the role of law enforcement in peacebuilding; in Department of Peacekeeping Operations activities, which are always approved by the Council; in the integrated missions; and in the use

of early warnings, such as we have already provided concerning West and East Africa.

The third and most or equally important role that the Council can play is through the work of individual member States. Around this table are, obviously, some of the world's major economic and military Powers. The work that they are doing bilaterally in the various areas I have referred to, and the work that they are doing by providing resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work it does on behalf of Member States and the Council in this area is another important contribution.

The second question — actually twin questions in a single statement — asked by the representative of Japan was about what I meant by "sharing information". First and foremost, mine was a general exhortation to Member States about working together, naturally based on the nature of this institution and of our United Nations work. Regional efforts are ongoing, but I think we need a change in attitude. No, I am not asking Member States to "love thy neighbour", but certainly I would ask Member States to "trust thy neighbour", or to trust their neighbours at least to the extent of being willing and able to share intelligence information.

We have seen — and I saw it myself last week — the important seizures in West Africa, whether in a poor country like Sierra Leone or a somewhat better-off country like Senegal. These important seizures were the result of transatlantic intelligence-sharing, such as information coming from Colombia or tips coming from Venezuela. We have to build on this. It might have been unrealistic to assume that the two West African countries I referred to could seize tons of cocaine, but they were able to do so because the tips came from a neighbouring country, or at least a neighbour across the sea. So I believe that this is a crucial element, which is still missing.

Our own Office has been working quite actively. The representative of Brazil mentioned what we are doing in West Africa, through the West Africa Coast Initiative. Reference was made to the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre, and I should mention the Gulf Centre for Criminal Intelligence as well.

Today, the Secretary-General mentioned an important session we are holding this afternoon to promote the processes of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism. They mimic, to some extent, in a different regional context and for different drugs, the Paris Pact, to which you referred yourself, Sir.

All of this is extremely helpful, but more is needed. At the meeting held on 8 December (see S/PV.6233), I referred to the importance of establishing a network of monitoring stations throughout the Sahel and Sahara. There we find countries with very limited resources — I am referring to Mali, which I visited on Thursday, and Niger. They are very large countries: Mali has 7,500 kilometres of borders with five different neighbours. They are practically uncontrolled. And it was in Mali that a Boeing 727 with 10 tons of cocaine crashed. All of this shows that, unless we help these countries through various new technologies — perhaps not through physical border control, but virtual control through satellites and radar stations and in various other ways — I am afraid we will have some nasty surprises.

To finish on this second point, with regard to intelligence sharing, I appreciate the statement by the representative of Austria, in which he said that the globalization of law enforcement has not been able to keep up with the globalization of crime. This is indeed the point that I have been trying to make, namely, that globalization has perhaps not weakened sovereignty, but has transferred it to market forces: to traders and to the financial sectors, through information technologies and so forth. However, there are, of course, sinister forces in the market: the ones we have been talking about. They have also taken advantage of globalization. We therefore need — and this is the point raised by the representative of Gabon — to regain control of sovereignty by working together and perhaps sharing sovereignty.

The final point, raised by the representative of Japan, is about system-wide cooperation within the United Nations. The legal frameworks are in place. I was very pleased that the representative of the United States referred to the whole set of conventions and instruments we make use of at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, not only the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime or the United Nations Convention against Corruption, but also the three drug conventions and the various protocols. We have to see all of these in a systematic way.

When our Office was established in 1997, we inherited three programmes: drugs, crime and, eventually, terrorism. They were separate programmes, with different commissions and different expertise; people would not talk to one another. It took a number of years, seven or eight years, until 2005 or 2006, to bring about an integrated view of all of this. Indeed, drugs interact with crime, as has been said here, and crime interacts with terrorism, and so forth. Now we are moving one step forward, thanks to the members of the Security Council and to the Council itself. The United Nations system as a whole is being advised by the Council to mainstream these three areas, which have already been addressed in an integrated set of instruments and policies, into the overall work of the United Nations.

Now, the system did respond positively a few years ago when the United Nations Chief Executives Board called for the mainstreaming of our work within the United Nations system. This has only worked up to a certain point. To a large extent, the matters we have been talking about today — drugs, crime and terrorism — are rather sinister, both in name and in logic, and some of our colleagues who deal with the very noble causes of education, health, employment and so forth resist, in a way, being associated with these sinister causes.

But the Council has done a good job of spinning the work differently: not only drugs but health, not only crime but security, not only terrorism but stability. I believe that with this kind of logic that the Council has put forward, it may be possible for the Secretary-General to propose the integration of our work within the system at large, just as he did in 2008, a year and a half ago, when he promoted an effort to mainstream human rights within the global logic of the United Nations.

This is an important development for us, because those institutions of the United Nations that work for development, whether Bretton Woods institutions or the United Nations Development Programme, are helping, in their work, to reduce the threat of crime. Members mentioned poverty and underdevelopment being midwives, in a way, to crime. The bodies dealing with security — the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Peacebuilding Commission and so forth — can indeed help. Those working with the environment — I refer to environmental crime, illegal logging and so forth — such as the United Nations Environment Programme, can become an important related institution in our work. Urban security is another element. Everything that we have been talking about is a threat especially to individuals and to society at large, especially in large cities. UN-Habitat is an important player, and so are those dealing with education and health and so on and so forth.

I would like to make a couple of quick points, just to refer to specific important considerations. The representatives of Japan, China and Mexico underlined the importance of shared responsibility. Those are key words; they are not slogans. Yesterday someone — a member of the Council — looked at the maps that are included in our report and said, "All the arrows on all these maps point to the North. What is the problem?" Well, the problem in the North is that that is where the demand is. I am glad that the representative of the United Kingdom also explicitly called for not only a reduction of supply and trafficking in drugs, but also a reduction of demand.

Regarding the question of the trilogy of development, security and justice — and I list them as the three cornerstones of the work that we can do together — these are indeed crucial, because it is the absence of development — namely, poverty — or insecurity in post-conflict situations that creates the context that is so helpful to organized crime in terms of establishing itself. This is not only because there are weak judicial institutions, but because there are foot soldiers, and plenty of them. Travel to West Africa: half of the population is below age 30. They are largely unemployed, perhaps even illiterate. And a little lubricant from an organized crime group, paying them to play the role of foot soldiers in distributing drugs, is certainly welcome. Of course, it would be very difficult for me to criticize those kids. I think it is our inability to help find those kids a job or some sort of a decent life that is to be blamed.

Finally, on the situation in Afghanistan, referred to by the representatives of the Russian Federation and United Kingdom, indeed, our most recent report, which was shared with the international community two weeks ago, shows that in 2010 we are likely going to see a stabilization in cultivation — still at a very high level, 130,000 or 140,000 hectares, but still about 36 per cent less than two years ago. The 20 opium-free provinces we listed last year will, by and large, remain opium-free, and perhaps with some energetic measures

by some governors that number could even go up to 22 or 23. Much, of course, will depend on security. The recent military operation in the Marjah district was important from the point of view of stability, but what is also important to note is the tremendous amount of drug seizures. These large seizures proved that, indeed, the link between terrorism, insurgency and drugs is very present in that country. Progress is possible, but there is no room for complacency, as the representative of the United Kingdom said.

**The President** *(spoke in French)*: I thank Mr. Costa for the clarifications he has provided. I note that he made reference to the notion of trust in international relations, and I am reminded that in an office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a Council member is written the sentence: "In God we trust; others, we verify."

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council notes with concern the serious threats posed in some cases by drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to international security in different regions of the world. These transnational threats are a source of growing concern.

"The Security Council, in this context, further notes with concern the increasing link, in some cases, between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, including through the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors, as well as illegal arms trafficking.

"The Security Council notes that these transnational crimes may threaten the security of countries on its agenda, including post-conflict States, and expresses its intention to consider such threats, as appropriate.

"The Security Council notes with concern that drug trafficking and transnational organized crime contribute to undermining the authority of States.

"The Security Council notes that, in a globalized society, organized crime groups and networks, better equipped with new information and communication technologies, are becoming more diversified and connected in their illicit operations, which in some cases may aggravate threats to international security. In this context, the Council expresses concern at the increase in incidences of kidnapping and hostage-taking, in some areas of the world with a specific political context, with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions. The development of cybercrime is another particular source of concern.

"The Security Council calls upon Member States to increase international and regional cooperation, on the basis of a common and shared responsibility, as well as their cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to counter the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in drugs, and to identify emerging trends in drug trafficking. It welcomes relevant initiatives such as the Paris Pact. The Council also encourages Member States to undertake further action, as well as to consider, on the basis of concrete proposals by UNODC and INCB, through the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, possible new international initiatives aimed at strengthening the combat against illicit trafficking in chemical precursors.

"The Security Council encourages the coordination of United Nations actions, including those of its agencies, funds and programmes, in order to enhance the effectiveness of appropriate international efforts.

"The Security Council reaffirms and commends the important work of UNODC, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations.

"The Security Council encourages States to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to counter drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and to investigate and prosecute, as appropriate, persons and entities responsible for these crimes consistent with international law. Through compliance with their obligations under international law, including the relevant

resolutions of the Security Council, States can help strengthen international peace and security. The Council notes relevant international conventions such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003 and the relevant international conventions and protocols related to terrorism.

"The Security Council expresses its concern about the number of victims caused by acts of terrorism in various regions of the world. The Council further reiterates that acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as well as knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts, are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The Council calls upon States to continue to condemn in the strongest terms all terrorist acts, irrespective of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as well as the incitement of terrorism.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to consider these threats as a factor in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis, integrated missions' assessment and planning and to consider including in his reports, as appropriate, analysis on the role played by these threats in situations on its agenda.

"The Security Council welcomes further briefings, as necessary, on a more regular basis by the Executive Director of UNODC."

In French, at least, that was hardly an example of literature.

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2010/4.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6278

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6278**th meeting

Friday, 26 February 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

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| *President:* | Mr. Araud | (France) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Ebner |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Barbalić |
| | Brazil | Mr. Böhlke |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | Gabon | Mr. Moungara Moussotsi |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Puente |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Shcherbak |
| | Turkey | Mr. Apakan |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. Parham |
| | United States of America | Ms. DiCarlo |

**Agenda**

The situation in Timor-Leste

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2010/85)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-25245 (E)

Please recycle

*The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation in Timor-Leste**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2010/85)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, South Africa and Timor-Leste, in which they request to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Ms. Tilman (Timor-Leste) took a seat at the Council table; the representatives of the other aforementioned countries took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2010/95, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2010/85, containing the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

*In favour:*

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**The President** (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1912 (2010).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6279

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

Provisional

## 6279th meeting

Friday, 26 February 2010, 10.20 a.m.
New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *President:* | Mr. Araud | (France) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Ebner |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Barbalić |
| | Brazil | Mr. Böhlke |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | Gabon | Mr. Moungara Moussotsi |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Puente |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Shcherbak |
| | Turkey | Mr. Apakan |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. Parham |
| | United States of America | Ms. DiCarlo |

**Agenda**

The situation concerning Iraq

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1859 (2008) (S/2009/385)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-25251 (E)

Please recycle

*The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation concerning Iraq**

**Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1859 (2008) (S/2009/385)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq, and emphasizes the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for its people, the region and the international community.

"The Security Council welcomes the letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 18 January 2010 which confirms that the Government of Iraq supports the international non-proliferation regime and complies with disarmament treaties and other relevant international instruments and is committed to taking additional steps to comply with non-proliferation and disarmament standards, and has also committed to inform the Security Council, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant agencies on progress made towards implementing those measures in accordance with the Government of Iraq's constitutional and legislative procedures and in compliance with international norms and obligations.

"The Security Council welcomes Iraq's accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, becoming the 186th State party on 12 February 2009.

"The Security Council also welcomes the intention of the Government of Iraq to sign the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

"The Security Council also welcomes that Iraq signed in 2008 the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and that the Additional Protocol is currently before Parliament for ratification, as is the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Security Council further welcomes that, consistent with Iraqi law, Iraq has agreed to apply the Additional Protocol provisionally, pending its entry into force.

"The Security Council underlines, in particular, the importance of Iraq ratifying the Additional Protocol. The Security Council also requests that the IAEA inform the Council as soon as possible regarding the quality of Iraq's safeguards-related cooperation with the IAEA, including provisional implementation of the Additional Protocol pending entry into force.

"The Security Council underlines its readiness, once the necessary steps have been taken, to review, with a view towards lifting, the restrictions in resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991) related to weapons of mass destruction and civil nuclear activities."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2010/5.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 10.25 a.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6280

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6280**th meeting

Thursday, 4 March 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *President:* | Mr. Issoze-Ngondet | (Gabon) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Mayr-Harting |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Ms. Čolaković |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | France | Mr. Araud |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Puente |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Churkin |
| | Turkey | Mr. Apakan |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir Mark Lyall Grant |
| | United States of America | Ms. Rice |

## Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-25834 (E)

Please recycle

*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Expression of thanks to the retiring President**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Gérard Araud, Permanent Representative of France, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of February 2010. I am sure I speak for all members of the Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Araud for the great diplomatic skill with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**Non-proliferation**

**Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Ambassador Yukio Takasu, Permanent Representative of Japan and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). I now give the floor to Ambassador Takasu.

**Mr. Takasu** (Japan): I would like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. I add my voice to yours in thanking Ambassador Araud and the French delegation for their excellent work during the month of February.

I have the honour to present the report of the 1737 Committee here today. This is the thirteenth 90-day report to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 18 (h) of resolution 1737 (2006). The report covers the period from 11 December 2009 to 4 March 2010, during which time the Committee held no meetings but conducted its work using the silence procedure.

In the previous report, I informed the Council that the Committee had received two reports of violations of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), which imposed an export ban on arms and related materiel on the Islamic Republic of Iran. I also informed the Council that the Committee had dispatched letters to the two States involved in the transfer of the arms-related materiel from Iran found onboard the M/V *Hansa India* and the M/V *Francop*, respectively, inviting them to provide an explanation for the transactions as well as additional relevant information about the origin, final destination and ownership of the goods. During the current reporting period, the Committee received a response from one of those States, the State of destination identified in the *Hansa India* bill of lading.

The State asserted that it had found no record indicating that the *Hansa India* was destined for one of its ports and that it was conducting investigations, the results of which it would share with the Committee. The Committee has not yet received any further information from this State on this matter.

Subsequently, the same State, which was also mentioned as the State of destination in the *Francop* bill of lading, wrote to the Committee on that latter case, though not in direct response to the Committee's letter. The State asserted that the allegations made against it were false, and that the *Francop* had not been carrying any materiel that pertained to it. To date, there has been no response from the reported State of origin.

On 20 January 2010, the Committee approved a second implementation assistance notice containing information that might prove to be useful to Member States in implementing their obligations under resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008). The notice provided a summary of the facts involved in the *Hansa India* incident and urged all Member States to be especially alert for additional violations involving similar circumstances. The Committee also highlighted paragraph 7 of resolution 1803 (2008), in which the Council decided that the targeted financial measures shall also apply to

> "persons and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted designated persons or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, [the relevant resolutions]".

Members will recall that the first implementation assistance notice of 24 July 2009 contained an incident report and conclusions concerning the arms-related materiel found on board the M/V *Monchegorsk* and the

involvement of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL). Similarly, this second notice addressed the arms-related materiel found on board the *Hansa India*, also highlighted the repeated involvement of IRISL and noted the similar circumstances of the two cases, namely the same destination and originating States. Both notices are available on the Committee's website. In line with its mandate, the Committee will continue to explore options for responding effectively to this pattern of repeated sanctions violations.

During the reporting period, the Committee received three notifications from a Member State with reference to paragraph 5 of resolution 1737 (2006), concerning the delivery of items for use in the nuclear power plant in Bushehr, Iran. The Committee also received one notification pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1737 (2006), in connection with the unfreezing of funds to make payments for contracts entered into prior to the listing of two entities. In addition, the Committee received, and responded to, a written query from a Member State concerning certain aspects of the sanctions regime.

Finally, with regard to reporting by States on the implementation of all relevant measures set out in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008), the figures remain as follows: 91 reports under resolution 1737 (2006), 78 reports under resolution 1747 (2007) and 67 reports under resolution 1803 (2008).

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Ambassador Takasu for his briefing.

I shall now give the floor to members of the Security Council who wish to make statements.

**Ms. Rice** (United States of America): Allow me to begin by congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council. I would also like to thank Ambassador Araud and the delegation of France for their able leadership last month.

I would also like to thank Ambassador Takasu for his comprehensive report and briefing today. But, unfortunately, since we last met on this issue, our concerns about Iran's nuclear programme have only deepened.

First, the latest report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) once again concludes that Iran is not complying with its IAEA and Security Council obligations, obligations that are essential to building confidence in Iran's assertion that its nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes. Specifically, the Director General confirmed that Iran has not suspended its enrichment and heavy water-related programmes as required by the Security Council. Instead, Iran has declared that its stockpile of low-enriched uranium has increased and that it is moving quickly to produce near-20 per cent low-enriched uranium. Iran has also announced that it intends to build 10 new enrichment plants, but it has not offered the IAEA any information about their location or design, as required by Iran's Safeguards Agreement.

Moreover, Iran continues to make significant progress in its heavy water-related activities, particularly with the continued construction of the IR-40 reactor. But Iran has denied the IAEA's request to sample heavy water that the Agency discovered in Iran. The Director General also recounts several key issues and unanswered questions about a possible military dimension to Iran's nuclear programme, and he provides troubling information about the timing of Iran's decision to begin work on its previously secret enrichment plant at Qom. Iran's actions fail to provide confidence in the nature of its nuclear programme and, importantly, caused the Director General to declare that the IAEA cannot confirm that "all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities".

We particularly regret the fact that Iran has not taken advantage of an IAEA proposal to provide fuel for the Tehran research reactor in a one-time exchange for 1,200 metric kilogrammes of Iran's low enriched uranium. By rejecting this generous deal, Iran is missing yet another opportunity to build the confidence of the international community in its assertions that its nuclear programme is only for peaceful purposes, and it has deprived the Iranian people of assured access to life-saving medical treatments. Unfortunately, these ongoing violations and this behaviour show a continued pattern of disregard by the Government of Iran for the clear and serious concerns over its nuclear programme expressed by the international community.

Secondly, Iran's continued refusal to provide meaningful responses to the request for information made by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) is further evidence of Iran's disregard for the obligations imposed by this Council. We commend the Committee's continued diligence in

carrying out its important mandate, even in the face of repeated sanctions violations by certain United Nations Member States. We were pleased that the Committee issued a second Implementation Assistance Notice urging all Member States to be especially alert to additional violations involving similar circumstances, such as those involving the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines or transfers from Iran to Syria. That Notice also reminded Member States that the Committee has the authority to impose additional targeted sanctions on entities that facilitate sanctions violations or evasion, and we encourage the Committee to continue to explore options for responding to violations, particularly for how to most effectively respond to repeated sanctions violations.

As my Government has noted before, the effectiveness of Security Council resolutions depends on follow-up and enforcement by the Committee, the Security Council and all Member States. As such, it is our responsibility to be vigilant in ensuring that these sanctions are rigorously enforced and that thorough, comprehensive investigations are conducted when there is evidence of violations.

The United States remains firmly committed to a peaceful resolution of international concerns about Iran's nuclear programme. Over the past year and more, the United States has reached out to Iran in unprecedented ways, repeatedly demonstrating our commitment to working towards a diplomatic solution based on mutual respect. And yet, Iran has yet to take steps to build confidence and honour the commitments it has made.

As Security Council members, we must all continue to stand firm in our conviction that Iran must comply with its international obligations. Four years have passed since the IAEA referred this serious situation to the Security Council. In that time, the permanent five members of the Council plus Germany have dedicated themselves to a dual-track approach to place a clear choice before Iran so that it can choose a better way forward. The United States remains committed to that strategy.

In light of Iran's continued non-compliance with its obligations, this Council must consider further measures to hold the Government of Iran accountable.

**Sir Mark Lyall Grant** (United Kingdom): I should like to add my voice to others congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council this month, and to pay tribute to the stewardship of Ambassador Araud and his French team during the month of February.

I am grateful for Ambassador Takasu's detailed report and for the diligent work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) over the past three months. His report shows that sanctions have had an effect. For example, they have led to several seizures of illegal Iranian arms exports, and I commend the thorough work of the States that have acted in accordance with their international obligations to ensure that Iran's illicit activities have been disrupted. Sanctions have also made it harder for Iranian banks to finance proliferation activity and for Iran to develop its nuclear programme.

However, while existing measures have had some effect, they have not yet led Iran to change course on its nuclear activities. That is clear from the most recent report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), whose charge-sheet against Iran is getting longer with each report. It reinforces our fears that Iran is acting duplicitously and illegally. I would highlight five particular areas covered, including one new example of non-cooperation.

First, Iran showed its contempt for Security Council resolutions through the construction of the site at Qom and announcing its intention to build 10 further enrichment plants. The report states that the development of the Qom site is inconsistent with Iran's obligations under the subsidiary arrangements of its Safeguards Agreement and raises concerns about the completeness of its declarations.

Secondly, the report states that Iran has provided the Agency with measurement results indicating that enrichment levels of up to 19.8 per cent were obtained between 9 and 11 February. Moreover, the report highlights that, although the Agency told Iran not to start enriching to 20 per cent, Iran continued to do so anyway. It states that Iran has now installed 8,610 centrifuges, of which 3,772 are operating, and has increased its stockpile of low enriched uranium to more than 2,000 kilogrammes.

Thirdly, the IAEA Director General makes clear that there has been no Iranian cooperation with the IAEA on outstanding issues concerning possible military dimensions for 18 months, and he states that the information available to the Agency on these issues "altogether raises concerns about the possible existence

on Iran of proof of current undisclosed activities relating to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile".

Fourthly, the report also highlights new areas of non-cooperation. For example, Iran has refused to allow the Agency to take samples of heavy water stored at Esfahan or access to the heavy water production plant.

Fifthly, the report makes clear that Iran has still not implemented the Additional Protocol. The Director General urges Iran to take steps to fully implement its safeguards and other obligations, and we fully support the IAEA efforts in this regard.

Iran's true intentions were also shown by its failure to respond constructively to the proposal to replace fuel rods at the Tehran nuclear research reactor using Iran's stocks of 3.5 per cent low-enriched uranium. That proposal met Iran's wish to secure fuel for this research reactor, and it would have been a real confidence boost to the prospects for a broader dialogue with Iran on nuclear matters. But despite initial signals that Iran could accept such a deal, it instead made counter-proposals in complete opposition to the spirit and purpose of the agreement.

Iran's current trajectory is illegal and destabilizing. The IAEA report emphasizes again that they are unable to verify that Iran's nuclear programme is for non-military purposes. Without this reassurance, there is a very real possibility that Iran's actions could lead to increased proliferation across the region.

However, the prospect of tough sanctions means that this scenario is not inevitable. Despite Iranian boasting, we can still persuade Iran to comply with IAEA requirements by making the cost of their current nuclear programme too great to bear. Further measures would demonstrate that the international community is united behind a diplomatic resolution to Iran's nuclear issue and would stave off any pre-emptive moves by others to resolve this issue by other means.

Adopting further measures represents the best prospect for bringing Iran into serious negotiations to resolve the IAEA concerns. Such measures should be smart and effective. They should target areas with an impact on the regime's policy calculations. They should show the regime the extent to which the costs of their nuclear programme outweigh any dubious benefits.

At the same time, we should reaffirm our willingness to continue to engage with Iran. The E3+3 has offered economic benefits, such as investment and trade, help so that Iran could develop civilian nuclear power and a renewed relationship with the international community based on respect and equality.

We have never denied Iran's right to pursue a peaceful civilian nuclear programme, but with that right comes responsibility, and Iran needs to restore trust by the international community. Their continued silence on possible weaponization activities, combined with the revelation of secret enrichment sites and aggressive rhetoric, does little to restore trust in their intentions, but merely adds to our concerns about the programme.

The United Kingdom and its international partners, including the European Union, are committed to the dual-track strategy, and we hope that the Security Council will continue to support us in these efforts.

**Mr. De Rivière** (France) (*spoke in French*): First of all, I too would like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. I would also like to thank Ambassador Takasu for his 90-day report, as well as for his management of the Committee and the professionalism of his team. His briefing has described the Iranian efforts to circumvent the Security Council sanctions, along with the exemplary behaviour of States in seeking to address this.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has just issued a damning report concerning the Iranian nuclear dossier, and I would like to highlight a number of points that are of particular concern.

Iran continues to energetically pursue its enrichment programme, which it was under the obligation to suspend. It has now produced almost two tons of low-enriched uranium: this would be, after re-enrichment, more than enough to manufacture a nuclear device. But there is no nuclear plant in Iran that would be able to use it.

Iran has already started to enrich uranium to 20 per cent, without having notified the Agency in due time. Thus, the Agency was unable to take the measures necessary to monitor this progression to a level that brings Iran dangerously close to the military threshold. As we know, 20 per cent is more than 90 per

cent of the way towards the enrichment of military-grade uranium.

Iran also continues to pursue its heavy water activities in Arak and its work on a 40-megawatt plutonium reactor, which is far too powerful for the research and development or medical isotopes activities alleged by Iran. Nor did Iran authorize the Agency to take samples from several thousands of litres of heavy water recently discovered at Isfahan.

Iran has constructed a clandestine enrichment factory in Qom, announced last November. This site remained undeclared for some years, in violation of Iran's safeguards agreement. Iran claims that this site's nuclear purpose was decided only in the second half of 2007, while the Agency states that it has information revealing that the design of the installation dates back to 2006. Iran did not respond to the Agency's request for access to the companies involved in the construction of the site. The Agency had asked Iran to confirm in writing that there were no further hidden sites in preparation, and Iran did not do so.

There is no credible civilian application for this site. The Agency has confirmed that this installation could harbour around 3,000 centrifuges. That is sufficient to construct an atomic bomb but not nearly enough for a reactor. Nearly 45 years would be required for it to produce a single annual refuelling for a reactor similar to that of Bushehr.

We cannot underestimate the gravity of these facts. How can we have trust? How many hidden sites remain?

For two years now, the Agency has been investigating the alleged military studies, namely on conversion activities, work on coordinated high-power explosives and, finally, work on a Shahab missile to carry a nuclear warhead. It is these studies that give rise to the fear that not only has Iran worked in the field of fuel and modes of delivery, but also on the missing link: the development of a device and its delivery by missile.

The Agency has confirmed that it has credible information from multiple sources covering a long period of time, information that is consistent in terms of the technical detail, timetables, individuals and entities concerned.

Iran itself has corroborated some of the information, such as the identification of certain workshops or the designation of certain projects. According to the Agency, these activities apparently continued after 2004.

For nearly two years now, however, Iran has denied access to any of the documents, sites, individuals or entities involved. As time passes, the Agency is concerned that it will become harder and harder to obtain information. Without this information, it will be impossible to rule out the possibility of a military nuclear programme.

In terms of transparency, Iran has — completely illegally — ceased to apply modified Code 3.1. It is also is not applying the Additional Protocol.

Concerning the research reactor in Tehran, Iran has rejected the agreement proposed by the Director General of the IAEA. That agreement, which was accepted by all the other parties, had proposed a transparent and balanced supply strategy aimed at meeting Iranian needs in terms of medical radioisotopes. It would have restored some trust while ensuring that, for a number of months at least, there would not be a sufficient quantity of low-enriched uranium in Iran to build a bomb.

Iran, however, has merely re-proposed options that were categorically ruled out by Mohamed ElBaradei during the negotiations in Vienna. These were ruled out with good reason: they all would have enabled Iran to construct an atomic bomb at any moment.

Lastly, while this is not reflected in the report, Iran has rejected all of the E3+3 offers to hold a meeting on its nuclear programme.

If we take all of these facts together, we see a country that is producing nuclear fuel without having a nuclear plant, which is secretly developing enrichment sites without any credible civilian application, which is underhandedly making progress towards the necessary enrichment level to construct a bomb, which has developed a ballistic missiles programme and which categorically refuses to comment on the militarization of its programme even though there is a wealth of information on this work that the Agency considers credible.

My country is determined to support the broadest possible dissemination of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We have undertaken extensive cooperative efforts in the Gulf and elsewhere. In Paris next week,

we will hold a high-level conference on this subject. But how can we maintain confidence in nuclear energy if it is possible to completely reject transparency without being called to account? How can we guarantee the integrity of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on the eve of this year's Review Conference if it is possible to violate all of its rules without consequences?

Within the E3+3, we remain deeply committed to finding a diplomatic solution to this question. However, we cannot sit idly by. We cannot allow the Iranian programme to progress while our offers for dialogue and cooperation are turned down one after the other and while the work of the IAEA is hampered in such a provocative manner. Furthermore, the Security Council cannot allow a State to flout five consecutive resolutions.

Lastly, we cannot allow ourselves to continue to be taken advantage of by the range of dilatory overtures being made by the regime. Every moment counts. Given this situation, along with our partners we have today no other choice but to seek the Security Council's adoption of new measures in the coming weeks, in line with the dual-track approach that has been consistently promoted by the permanent five members of the Security Council plus Germany.

**Mr. Churkin** (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): First of all, Mr. President, let me congratulate you and the delegation of Gabon on your assumption of the important functions of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I would also like to thank Ambassador Araud and the French delegation for the dynamic and skilful manner in which they presided over the Council in February.

We are also grateful to Ambassador Yukio Takasu for his briefing on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), the regular 90-day review and the work that has been done. In the period under review, the Committee continued to act in strict compliance with the provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008). It is important that, in the future, the Committee apply the spirit and letter of those resolutions in the interests of finding an effective resolution to the Iranian nuclear problem solely through political and diplomatic means.

The situation concerning the Iranian nuclear programme continues to be complex. The talks of the permanent five members of the Security Council plus Germany (P5+1), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Russia have made considerable diplomatic efforts, which have to date not produced the desired results. However, we believe that there is an opportunity for negotiations, and in particular to agree on a convincing and mutually acceptable fuel-exchange model for Tehran's research reactor. The successful implementation of such a project would be a genuine step towards restoring trust in the solely peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme and the best way to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iranian people.

We continue to advocate the resolution of the issues related to the Iranian nuclear programme through dialogue and interaction with the Iranian side. The core of the Russian position has always been and will continue to be based on talks to find diplomatic solutions and on involving Tehran in joint efforts under the IAEA's mandated involvement. We call on Tehran to make the necessary accommodations to ensure the very prompt resumption of a broad dialogue with the P5+1 with a view, among other things, to achieving a negotiated settlement of the situation concerning the Iranian nuclear programme. We are convinced that such a settlement would respond to the basic interests of the entire international community and of Iran itself.

**Mr. Liu Zhenmin** (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): At the outset, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I would also like to express our appreciation to our French colleagues for their very effective work in the month of February.

I should also like to thank Ambassador Takasu for his briefing on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) during the past 90 days. We appreciate the work he has done since assuming the chairmanship of the Committee. China notes that the 1737 Committee has done very effective work in that period, for which we are grateful.

The Council has adopted several resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue since 2006, including resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008). Those resolutions reflect the common concerns of the international community in connection with the Iranian nuclear issue. They were adopted in the interest of maintaining the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, strengthening the authority and role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and

promoting diplomatic efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue. Every State has an obligation to implement those resolutions comprehensively and faithfully.

China has always supported the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. We favour addressing the Iranian nuclear issue through the dual-track strategy. We attach great importance to and have strictly observed our obligations under the relevant resolutions. At the same time, however, we believe that sanctions are not an end in themselves and can in no way provide a fundamental solution to this issue. Diplomatic negotiations and a peaceful settlement of the issue therefore remain the best option.

Although the relaunching of negotiations currently faces some difficulties, the window for contact and dialogue is not closed. In that regard, it is worth noting that all the parties concerned have indicated that the draft IAEA agreement on supplying nuclear fuel for the Tehran research reactor continues to be valid. This illustrates that diplomatic efforts by the international community have not been exhausted and that there is still room for further diplomatic efforts.

China has taken note of the latest report of IAEA Director General Amano. We support the IAEA's continued constructive role in finding an appropriate solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. We also hope that Iran will further strengthen its cooperation with the IAEA and clarify and properly resolve relevant questions at an early date so as to remove the international community's doubts about its nuclear programme.

We believe that the key to easing the current tense situation surrounding this issue remains finding an acceptable solution to the problem of supplying nuclear fuel for the Tehran research reactor and the resumption of negotiations between the permanent five members of the Security Council plus Germany with Iran as soon as possible. We hope that the relevant parties will arrive at early consensus with regard to the IAEA draft agreement for the supply of nuclear fuel for the Tehran research reactor. We also hope that the parties concerned will take the broader and more long-term situation into consideration in order to strengthen diplomatic efforts, including adopting more flexible and pragmatic policies with a view to making progress in the dialogue and negotiations.

China will continue to participate actively in the work of the 1737 Committee and support and coordinate with the relevant efforts of the Chairman to allow the Committee to play a constructive role in duly resolving the Iranian nuclear issue.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. I now invite Council members to informal consultations on other issues.

*The meeting rose at 10.50 a.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6281

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

## 6281st meeting

Friday, 5 March 2010, 10 a.m.
New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *President:* | Mr. Issoze-Ngondet | (Gabon) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Mayr-Harting |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Vukašinović |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. Li Baodong |
| | France | Ms. Delmer-Lachaussée |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Puente |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Safronkov |
| | Turkey | Mr. Gümrükçü |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. Quarrey |
| | United States of America | Ms. DiCarlo |

## Agenda

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2010/106)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-26013 (E)

Please recycle

*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

## Expression of welcome to the new Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like, at the outset of the meeting, to extend, on behalf of the Council, a warm welcome to the new Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Li Baodong, who is joining us today for the first time. We look forward to working closely with him.

## Adoption of the agenda

*The agenda was adopted.*

## The situation in Guinea-Bissau

### Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2010/106)

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Cabral (Guinea-Bissau) took a seat at the Council table.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau.

It is so decided.

I invite Mr. Mutaboba to take a seat at the Council table.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Her Excellency Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil, in her capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

It is so decided.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2010/106, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear briefings by Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, and Her Excellency Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil, in her capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. I now give the floor to Mr. Mutaboba.

**Mr. Mutaboba**: On 1 January 2010, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau transitioned into the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). It is a great privilege for me to present to the Council the first report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Integrated Mission (S/2010/106).

UNIOGBIS is in its third month of operations. The Secretary-General's report before the Council outlines the progress made in the establishment of UNIOGBIS and the remaining challenges to peace, stability and development in Guinea-Bissau. Allow me therefore to take this opportunity to update members of the Council on developments in the country since the report was prepared and, in conclusion, to make three general observations.

In terms of the latest developments on the political front, on 11 February President Sanha appointed former President Yalá and the leader of the opposition party, Partido para a Renovaçao Social

(PRS), to the State Council, which was a positive step that will contribute to the much-needed collaboration and inclusion among the main political parties. The National Assembly, at the request of the opposition PRS party, set up two parliamentary commissions on the revision of the Constitution and local legislation. Finally, the technical committee established by the National Assembly to organize a national dialogue process has begun its work.

On regional cooperation, the Ministers of Defence of Guinea-Bissau and Senegal met in Dakar on 12 February. They agreed to review and update the bilateral security and defence cooperation agreement signed in 1975. With regard to tensions over border markers in October 2009, both sides agreed that the joint commission set up to manage border issues would meet in this month of March.

With respect to the commission of inquiry, in February the Judiciary Police submitted to the Office of the Prosecutor General two reports on the assassinations of President Vieira and the Chief of General Staff in March last year. Both reports have been referred to magistrates in the Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.

In terms of socio-economic developments, State schools were disrupted by a wave of strikes by the two teaching unions at the end of February over the alleged failure of the Government to keep its side of an agreement signed with the unions over pay and conditions of service in December 2009.

Finally, on the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, as a follow-up to the joint strategic planning retreat held between UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team in early February, the United Nations system is finalizing a joint framework for peace and development in Guinea-Bissau. This joint framework will contain specific benchmarks to measure progress in peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau.

I would like now to turn to more general observations.

First, the year 2010 could be a turning point for Guinea-Bissau. The country is enjoying a relatively stable political environment and growing international attention. This unprecedented window of opportunity for Guinea-Bissau should not be missed. There is a lot to be done, and the Government has continued to make progress in re-engaging the country's international partners and pursuing its reform agenda. They are doing well, but they could do better. The pace of fiscal reform has improved and there has been progress in preparation for public administration reform. Furthermore, the Government is up to date with current salaries for the first time since 2004. It has also increased revenue collection and improved fiscal management. Guinea-Bissau is getting closer to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative completion point, which would result in debt relief of $700 million some time in November. That is slightly more than half of the country's total debt burden.

In short, with an overall African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde majority in the National Assembly, governance improvements and the prospect of debt relief, the conditions are in place for political stability and tangible improvements in the lives of the people of Guinea-Bissau in the short to medium term.

Secondly, security sector reform remains at the centre of the country's stabilization and development agenda. In the past few months, the Government, with the support of its international partners, has made some progress. The legal framework for security sector reform is now before the National Assembly, as are the plans for the defence sector pension scheme. The Security Council has given UNIOGBIS the mandate of coordinating international efforts in security sector reform. I am happy to report that the majority of the United Nations security sector reform team is now in place and that the recruitment of the remaining personnel will most likely be finalized by the end of March.

In addition to implementing its overall coordination mandate, UNIOGBIS will also take a lead role in providing support to national authorities in the reform of internal security institutions, focusing on the police, and we have in fact already started this. UNIOGBIS is committed to collaborating closely with the country's international partners in a flexible manner to ensure that our collective contributions are responsive to the needs of Guinea-Bissau. The mission will also assist national authorities and international partners in developing integrated strategies to implement holistic security sector reform programmes and mobilize resources. In this regard, I hope that the Peacebuilding Commission, under the able leadership of Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti, Chair of the Commission's Guinea-Bissau configuration, will also

support resource mobilization efforts and strategic coherence for security sector reform efforts.

Thirdly, as Council members know, Guinea-Bissau's journey towards peace, democracy and prosperity is taking place in a very difficult regional environment. The political and security situation in West Africa remains highly precarious, and we see worrying signs of military coups, of ethnic and interreligious conflicts and of political intolerance. We also see increasing threats from international crime, illicit drug trafficking, smuggling, the unfair exploitation of natural resources and illegal fishing taking hold in West Africa. Given the interdependence of most countries in the subregion, this could further threaten Guinea-Bissau's stability at a time when we think it is on the right track. On the other hand, a successful and peaceful Guinea-Bissau could have a positive influence on developments in the region.

Peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau continues to require collective and timely action. In this regard, I would welcome continued support from the Security Council in ensuring the constructive and coordinated engagement of all stakeholders. I thank you, Sir, and the members of the Council for your consideration.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to Her Excellency Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti.

**Mrs. Viotti**: I would like to start by extending a very warm welcome to Ambassador Li Baodong, the new Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations. We look forward to working very closely with him.

I thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to brief the Council today in my capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). I welcome the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, and thank him for his remarks and, most important, for the work he has been doing in the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS).

Since I last briefed the Security Council on the relevant activities of the PBC, in November 2009 (see S/PV.6212), the Commission has maintained its engagement with Guinea-Bissau in several ways.

The National Peacebuilding Steering Committee concluded the first review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau. The review's final report confirmed the validity of the priorities established, assessed the progress achieved in pursuing them and signalled the way forward in critical peacebuilding areas. Based on that assessment, PBC members drafted and approved a document (PBC/4/GNB/3) with conclusions and recommendations for all actors involved in peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau. The Commission formally adopted the document at the beginning of February.

From 18 to 21 January, a delegation from the PBC, headed by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil, Ambassador Regina Maria Cordeiro Dunlop, visited Bissau and reiterated the Commission's continued support to the peacebuilding process in the country. The report of the field trip (PBC/4/GNB/4) provides an analysis of the situation on the ground and a road map for the Commission's actions in specific priority areas.

The inauguration of President Malam Bacai Sanhá in September 2009 and the formation of a new Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Júnior were hailed by many observers as the beginning of new phase for Guinea-Bissau. There was growing recognition that the conditions are now right for the country to launch a much-needed process of reconciliation and for stability to take hold.

We are pleased to note the progress made since then. The National Assembly has taken the lead in the organization of a national reconciliation dialogue. The event will bring together all national stakeholders in a series of debates on the root causes of conflict and will help to forge a common understanding and a vision for the future of the country.

Security sector reform has gained momentum. The Government has submitted to the National Assembly a number of bills that will provide the legal framework within which the reform will take place.

The fact that Guinea-Bissau has adopted the 2010 budget in a timely manner for the first time in many years and has improved fiscal management and normalized the payment of public servants is very encouraging. So is the record performance in the export of cashew nuts, which illustrates the economic potential the country has yet to achieve.

This emerging positive economic and financial picture was also reflected in the International Monetary Fund's conclusion, after the field mission to Bissau last January, that there are good prospects for moving from the current post-conflict emergency assistance into a medium-term programme. This could provide the impetus for reaching the long-awaited completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

As we take the next steps of our engagement on peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau, one of the most important tasks is the launching of a pension fund that will allow the security sector reform programme to move forward. The Peacebuilding Commission should be able to strongly support the creation of such a fund.

In Guinea-Bissau, as in other post-conflict countries, the interconnection between the security and economic dimensions of peacebuilding is evident. It is, therefore, important to combine efforts on the security side with measures that aim at job creation, especially among youth, and promote the revitalization of the economy. These actions will, in turn, generate revenues that will enable the State not only to fulfil its role of ensuring the rule of law but also to provide basic services to the population.

The projects financed by the Peacebuilding Fund are now on track. In order for the Fund to have a positive impact on the ground, it is our duty to make sure that the implementing agencies are endowed with the necessary human resources to execute these and other projects the country needs so much.

The youth employment project supported by the Peacebuilding Fund has been very successful in providing training for a number of very talented young people on how to start small businesses. It would be important to find ways of supporting its continuation, perhaps through microcredit schemes that would allow them to put what they have learned into practice.

The time has come to expedite work on the approval of a second tranche of Peacebuilding Fund resources for Guinea-Bissau. The message has to be one of political support, of using the catalytic role of the Fund to attract more resources for the country in order to consolidate gains and make more progress at this crucial stage of peacebuilding. It is important to work around issues of absorptive capacity so as to take full advantage of the Fund's capacity to reinforce the work of the PBC in a country that has been considered an aid orphan.

Coordination remains an important requirement to ensure the success of peacebuilding actions in Guinea-Bissau. It becomes even more important as the Government starts planning for a donors' round table that will have security sector reform as one of its main targets. The PBC is willing to support the Government in such an initiative.

Institution-building continues to be an important part of our efforts. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies remains a high priority, especially taking into account that drug trafficking is still a matter of serious concern. We appreciate bilateral and multilateral actions in this field and look forward to the full implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) anti-drugs regional plan.

In this connection, we welcome the launching of the West Africa Coast Initiative by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime together with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Office for West Africa/Department of Political Affairs, INTERPOL and ECOWAS. Its focus on the creation of transnational crimes units, which will enable countries in the region to share information and intelligence, is certainly a major step forward in enhancing cooperation to combat drug trafficking.

We appreciate the strengthening of the United Nations presence in Guinea-Bissau through the new Integrated Office. We hope that UNIOGBIS can fill all the new positions and be fully operational as soon as possible.

Despite the remaining challenges, Guinea-Bissau has recently made significant progress. We should seize this opportunity and step up our support to the concerted efforts in enhancing stability and promoting development. I invite all concerned parties, including the Peacebuilding Fund, to reaffirm, in concrete terms, their commitment to peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Mrs. Viotti for her briefing.

I now give the floor to the representative of Guinea-Bissau.

**Mr. Cabral** (Guinea-Bissau) (*spoke in French*): I should like, Mr. President, to thank you and to convey our great pleasure at seeing you, the eminent representative of the Gabonese Republic, presiding over the work of the Council during the month of

March. I am convinced that, owing to your spirit of brotherly cooperation and to the diligence and, above all, the comprehension of Council members — and I convey my greetings to the new members — the Council will give careful consideration to the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/106) before it.

As the Special Representative of the Secretary-General just recalled, Guinea-Bissau has come a long way. It has to be said, and we should celebrate this, that substantial progress has been made in strengthening democracy and promoting a culture of peace and dialogue, but above all in establishing a political climate of accountability and good governance that will help create conditions that favour lasting development.

As members will have noted, what emerges from the report of the Secretary-General is that Guinea-Bissau is on the road to political stability. Guinea-Bissau has worked with great determination to establish a mechanism to firmly enable good governance, the rigorous management of public funds through the rigorous monitoring of all tax revenues, which has had evident success, as Mr. Mutaboba has just noted. For the first time since 2004, the Government of Guinea-Bissau was able to ensure the regular payment of salaries, which represents substantial progress since the payment of salaries, as Council members know, contributes to the building of the psychological climate necessary for peace and stability in a country insofar as it is salaries that enable families to live decent lives.

Here I should like to emphasize in particular the effort being made in Guinea-Bissau — by both the President and the Prime Minister — to ensure the harmonious management of State affairs, and, moreover, to ensure that there can be understanding and dialogue, along with an inclusive political climate, which is open to other stakeholders, especially other political parties, and in which they too can make their contribution to building a Guinea-Bissau that favours peace and development.

In this respect, it is important to take note of what Mr. Mutaboba just recalled: the fact that the President of the Republic invited the former President, Mr. Kumba Yala, to take part in the State Council, which clearly shows the good intentions, and above all the determination, of the leaders of Guinea-Bissau to promote an inclusive political climate.

This policy of inclusion responds to the n
ensure ongoing dialogue in Guinea-Bissau. T
why, at present, all actors and stakeholders
Government, civil society, young people and wo
are participating in organizing what we hope wi
national reconciliation conference. This conf
will be centred on topics focusing not only
concerns of the people but also on the need to
that together, through fruitful dialogue, we can
the right solutions that will allow us to establish
political stability and mechanisms opening the w
sustainable development. Everyone in the countr
realize that, without dialogue, without the partici
by all and without the contributions of all the so
daughters of Guinea-Bissau, promoting develo
will not be possible.

I should also like to say that defence and s
sector reform efforts are under way. The Counc
have realized that everything in Guinea-Bissa
matter of top priority. But among the great num
priorities, defence and security sector reform is
eminent one, to which we are devoting enormous
and particular care. In this regard, I should
thank the international community, includin
European Union, for the invaluable cooperatio
our development partners are providing
particular with regard to security and defence
reform.

However, while we are aware that defen
security sector reform is necessary and indispe
it is not enough on its own. We must proceed, as
doing, to a much broader reform, including of
administration, so that the skills needed to face
challenges we have to address together in G
Bissau are in place where and when they are nee

That is why, as I said earlier, we have be
establish mechanisms that allow us to meticu
manage public funds to ensure that what little w
is spent in an intelligent way and so that, th
transparent accounting, the people of Guinea-
can have trust in their leaders and be aware
Government's praiseworthy efforts to meet thei
urgent needs.

I should also like point out that we are n
efforts relating to the need to combat drug traff
in our country. Here too, substantial progress ha
seen thanks again to reform of the justice sector
particular of the judicial police, which, today, eq

with far more substantial resources, is tackling this scourge which affects us all due to its nature as a scourge afflicting the entire region. For that reason, I welcome the fact that the West African region has decided to join in these efforts and place all available energy and resources at our disposal to address this scourge. From us, this requires firm discipline, joint efforts and good coordination.

We are counting on the international community to support us in these efforts. The challenges are many, and despite my Government's endeavours and despite our awareness of the need to redouble our efforts to shoulder our primary responsibility to establish the structures needed to transform Guinea-Bissau into a stable country that can contribute to peace and stability in the subregion. We need international assistance in overcoming all of the many obstacles before us. I am counting on Security Council members to urge the rest of the international community to provide sustained support for the efforts that we ourselves are making in Guinea-Bissau.

I take this opportunity, once again, to thank the members of the Security Council for the interest they have always shown in Guinea-Bissau. I believe that, on the basis of the excellent report of the Secretary-General and the excellent clarifications provided this morning by Mr. Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and by Ambassador Viotti, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Council members will have a clear and up-to-date idea of the progress achieved in my country. I confident that the Council will continue to provide the necessary support so that we can complete all the reforms on which we have embarked, so that we can continue all the necessary efforts, and so that we can be worthy of the trust the Council has placed in us.

**The President** *(spoke in French)*: There are no further speakers on my list. In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I now invite Council members to informal consultations to continue our discussion on the subject.

*The meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.*

United Nations S PV.6282

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 March 2010

Original: English

# Official communiqué of the 6282nd (closed) meeting of the Security Council

## Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 10 March 2010, at 3 p.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"On 10 March 2010, the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B, held its 6282nd meeting in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad.

"The Security Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard briefings under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Lieutenant General Chikadibia Obiakor, Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations and Ms. Ingrid Hayden of the Africa I Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

"Members of the Council, Lieutenant General Obiakor, Ms. Hayden and representatives of participating contributing countries had an exchange of views."

10-26742 (E) 100310

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United Nations S/PV.6283

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6283**rd meeting

Friday, 12 March 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *President:* | Mr. Issoze-Ngondet | (Gabon) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Ebner |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Ms. Čolaković |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. Liu Zhenmin |
| | France | Mr. De Rivière |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Mr. Salam |
| | Mexico | Mr. Heller |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Kravchenko |
| | Turkey | Mr. Çorman |
| | Uganda | Mr. Rugunda |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir Mark Lyall Grant |
| | United States of America | Mr. Wolff |

## Agenda

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of the Central African Republic and Chad, in which they request to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Poukré-Kono (Central African Republic) and Mr. Allam-mi (Chad) took seats at the Council table.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2010/130, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Austria, Brazil, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2010/115, which contains the text of a letter dated 3 March 2010 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations.

I also wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2010/129, which contains a letter dated 11 March 2010 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*A vote was taken by show of hands.*

*In favour:*

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**The President** (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1913 (2010).

The Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

*The meeting rose at 10.15 a.m.*

United Nations S/PV.6284

# Security Council

Sixty-fifth year

*Provisional*

**6284**th meeting

Wednesday, 17 March 2010, 10 a.m.

New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *President:* | Mr. Issoze-Ngondet | (Gabon) |
| *Members:* | Austria | Mr. Mayr-Harting |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Mr. Barbalić |
| | Brazil | Mrs. Viotti |
| | China | Mr. La Yifan |
| | France | Mr. Araud |
| | Japan | Mr. Takasu |
| | Lebanon | Ms. Ziade |
| | Mexico | Mr. Heller |
| | Nigeria | Mrs. Ogwu |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Dolgov |
| | Turkey | Mr. Çorman |
| | Uganda | Mr. Mugoya |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. Parham |
| | United States of America | Ms. Rice |

## Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

10-27475 (E)

*The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.*

**Adoption of the agenda**

*The agenda was adopted.*

**The situation in Côte d'Ivoire**

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Djédjé (Côte d'Ivoire) took a seat at the Council table.*

**The President** (*spoke in French*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Choi Young-Jin, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

It is so decided.

I invite Mr. Choi to take a seat at the Council table.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Mr. Choi Young-Jin, to whom I now give the floor.

**Mr. Choi Young-Jin**: The political impasse that started in early January this year in the wake of the production of the second electoral list by the former Independent Electoral Commission Chairman, Mr. Mambé, resulted in a serious weakening of the electoral momentum.

It is quite regrettable to see the elections delayed once again. Our disappointment is all the more acute as the elections, which had been in preparation for so long, appeared to be within our grasp when the provisional electoral list, which was highly credible and well-balanced, was established in November.

With the formation of the new Government and the new Electoral Commission in March, two issues are likely to dominate Ivorian politics for the immediate future: elections and reunification within the framework of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement.

As illustrated by the recent violence in various parts of the country, which has resulted in 12 deaths and a score of seriously injured persons, the current election-reunification dynamics may cause additional violent demonstrations and casualties.

Under the circumstances, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) has set three objectives for the immediate future: first, maintaining peace and stability; secondly, safeguarding past achievements, including the provisional electoral list; and thirdly, establishing the definitive electoral list as expeditiously as possible.

With UNOCI staff and the international community in Abidjan, I shall continue working with the Ouagadougou Political Agreement protagonists with a view to producing the definitive electoral list as soon as possible and developing a clearer picture of the unfolding election-reunification dynamics. This approach would permit us to report on possible options for UNOCI and to prepare detailed plans in time for the Security Council's next consultations on Côte d'Ivoire.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): I thank Mr. Choi for his briefing.

I now give the floor to the representative of Côte d'Ivoire.

**Mr. Djédjé** (Côte d'Ivoire) (*spoke in French*): This meeting of the Security Council gives me the opportunity to give an overview of developments in Côte d'Ivoire since our meeting on 28 January.

During the period under review, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire has been marked by a serious crisis caused by the matter of fraud on the electoral list in favour of the opposition. The Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission, a member of one of the opposition parties, had fraudulently registered more than 429,000 people on the electoral list. This figure represents nearly 8 per cent of the electorate.

After the discovery of the fraud, the Chairman of the Commission refused to resign, thus paralysing the institution and blocking the peace process.

The President of the Republic therefore decided to dissolve the Commission in order to replace Mr. Mambé, the perpetrator of the fraud. At the same time, the Government was dissolved, as some ministers, obeying the orders of their political parties, openly supported Mr. Mambé while the Prime Minister was asking for his resignation. A new Chairman of the Commission has been elected and a new Government formed.

Priority must now be given to compiling a reliable electoral list in order to organize clean and credible elections. To that end, two essential actions must be undertaken. First, the 429,030 people whom the former Chairman of the Commission wished to fraudulently register on the electoral list must be removed from the file. Secondly, a full audit of the provisional list must be conducted in order to remove those who have no right to be on it and to validate, at the same time, the inclusion of all those who do have that right. These operations will take one to two months, after which the final electoral list will be established for the elections.

Besides the issue of the electoral list, there remains a further significant challenge to credible elections — the challenge of disarmament and reunification. Recent events have demonstrated the need to move quickly on disarmament and reunification in order for free elections to take place in accordance with the criteria defined by the United Nations.

The current security apparatus in the central, northern and western areas controlled by the rebels has shown its weaknesses. It failed to prevent attacks against symbols of the State and buildings belonging to members of the party of President of the Republic, in particular. The headquarters of the Ivorian Popular Front, the party of the President of the Republic, was destroyed. In the same locality, Korhogo, the residences of the President of the Republic's national campaign director and other executives of the party have been ransacked and burned. The residence of the spokesperson of the President of the Republic was sacked in the town of Katiola, which is also in the northern region controlled by the rebels. The offices of the prefect of Bouaké, in the centre of the country, as well as those of the sub-prefect in Vavoua in the central-west of the country, were ransacked.

The list of damage caused by the opposition parties is long, and it would take too much time to make a full enumeration of it here. The time has come to disarm and reunify Côte d'Ivoire. This essential measure, called for in article 3 of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, can no longer be postponed if we wish to hold free elections in Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with the criteria defined by the United Nations.

Côte d'Ivoire is one and indivisible, and the unity of the nation is reflected in the unity of the army of the Republic, by the unity of the State coffers, through the deployment of prefects and sub-prefects as the sole legal representatives of the State in the territorial constituencies, and by the deployment of defence and security forces that must perform sovereign State tasks within those territorial constituencies.

The United Nations, which enshrines within its Charter the sacrosanct concept of sovereignty, cannot promote fragmented sovereignty to serve individual interests. The United Nations cannot validate an alleged national poll in a bisected territory where supporters of one of the candidates are denied access to a part of the same territory, or where a private television channel in the area controlled by rebels campaigns for only one of 14 candidates.

The United Nations must make every effort to support the facilitator in the Ivorian crisis, who is working tirelessly to find a solution to the issue of reunification. The electoral process should not be turned into dogma that is to be blindly applied to end all types of crises.

Côte d'Ivoire will proceed with elections as soon as possible if, at the same time, important progress is made in the implementation of articles 3 and 8 of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement related to the restoration of State authority throughout the territory, which is the real solution to the Ivorian crisis.

**The President** (*spoke in French*): There are no further speakers on my list.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I now invite Council members to informal consultations to continue our discussion of the subject.

*The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.*